Royal West End
the brand that
made reputation.
Leaders of 20 years.
Rs. 185 only.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

17 years in use.
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gives such service.
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VOL. VII. NO. 63 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1919. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

...SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1919			
22ad March	Culna†	6152	
29th ,,	A Steamer†	...	
4th April	Malta	6064	Extra
5th ,,	Somali	6712	
8th ,,	Ormonde	14853	Extra
12th ,,	Nagova	6854	
19th ,,	Takada	6949	Extra
19th ,,	Karmala	8983	
26th ,,	Delta	8089	
3rd May	Nankin	6853	

†Does not carry passengers.

Accommodation as far as is available by the "Ormonde," "Nagoya," "Takada" and "Karmala" will be allotted on the 22nd March. In addition to 336 first and 117 second saloon, there are 476 third class passages available by the "Ormonde." It is expected that those supplying for first or second saloon passages by this vessel, should apply whether or not they are willing to accept third class accommodation in the event of first or second saloon not being available. Passages will be allotted strictly in accordance with the grade of Priority Certificates.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Return Tickets available for twenty-four months are issued to Europe at a single fare and a half.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
14th March	Dumra	5414

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	
1919		
15th March	Dwarka	Karachi & Persian Gulf (Extra.)
...	Lightning	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
...	...	Karachi direct:
27th ...	...	Karachi and Kathiawar Ports
...	...oba	East-South Africa.

Freight and Passage Sailings may be

...CKENZIE & CO.,
... Road, Fort, Bombay.

...ON YUSEN KAISHA.

... Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

...RVICE TO JAPAN, VIA HONGKONG AND ...ANGHAI.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of arrival	Date of departure.
H... Maru	9720	13th Mar.	19th Mar.
H... Maru	4249	13th Mar.	23rd Mar
...	3045	24th Mar.	3rd April
...maru	3187	30th Mar.	9th April
...maru	2957	3rd April	13th April

...r freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Allen Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—187 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamers	Commander.	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Hiura Maru	S. Miyaji ..	24th Feb	14th March	Italy
Kasado Maru	N. Yanagi ..	8th Mar.	19th ,,	Japan
Kenkon Maru	M. Kaneko ..	4th Mar.	20th ,,	,,
Buenos Maru	K. Uchigoye ..	14th Mar.	19th March	Italy
Burma Maru	S. Imai ..	26th Mar.	7th April	,,
Kofoku Maru	K. Wakatake ..	8th April	20th April	Japan

For freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Ajam Building, Ballard Road.
Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,00
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paid up Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed to Savings Banks Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies at

Bombay Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen Frengtien, Honkey, Harbin Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao, Vladivostock, Batavia.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31 December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... $1,500,000 at 2/	$15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—Hongkong.

LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street. E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiotlo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per ann provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	**Rs. 1,20,00,000**
Claims paid exceeds	**Rs. 36,00,000**
Annual Income exceeds	**Rs. 25,00,000**

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO,, LTD.

19, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Opp. Bank of Bombay.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

Because—

(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life offices of unquestionable security.

(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.

(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.

(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—

THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
NOTE CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
9, Tamarind Lane,
BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED, 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	28,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid exceed	22,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
224, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

Quality Jewellery AT ZAVERI BECHARDASS JHAVERCHAND & CO.

QUALITY JEWELLERS
Zaveri Bazar, BOMBAY No. 2.

Our choicest designs and highest finish in ready-made articles of jewellery are an

EMBLEM OF QUALITY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ESLAMPURA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mahomed Oosman Jamal and Sulleman Oosman Jamal the administrators of the Estate of the deceased Mortgagee Mr. Oosman Jamal and on account and at the risk of the estate of the deceased Mortgagor Tyeb Abdul Satar and pursuant to the Power of Sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgagee dated 13th day of October, 1914, and between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property at 4-30 p.m. THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1919:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Eslampura Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registraion District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 194 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 394, New No. 7667, Old Survey No. 572 and New Survey No. 5343 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 6682, Old Street No. 50, and bounded on the East by the Eslampura Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property belonging to Bhikajee Coverjee and on or towards the South by the property of Ahmedalli Khan Bin Mahomed Alikhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, at their office, at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the underwriters 24 Electrical instruments all of various ringes and types, one testing set, 3 marvdleys dynamos.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 Elegant light English bicycle wheels doulbe seated rubber-tyred glass fronted brougham, in excellent condition.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.

1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 Bay arab horse, aged, quiet in harness.

On SUNDAY, the 16th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Government House, Parel, next to col. Liston Bungalow very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, very rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror, back sideboard and dinner wagons, Persian and Cambay carpets, table and hall electric lamps, drawing room fancy cabinets, fancy ornaments, China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, large and small terra cotta figures, wall and table clocks, drawing room fancy corner cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, silver show cases, writing tables, glass door book cases, fancy teapoys, single and double bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, linen cupboards, wardrobes, hatstands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Major J. A. Cruickshank, I.M.S. and others.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF JAPANESE COPPER PIPES.

On TUESDAY, the 18th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of the following purchasers:—

On account and risk of Messrs. Patel Bros., Bombay:—

1 case 40 pieces copper pipes.

On account and risk of Vadilal Motilal Shah and Manilal Mohokamdas formerly trading as Messrs. B. Manilal and Co., of Nagdevi Street, Bombay:—

1 case 40 pieces copper pipes.
1 case 20 pieces copper pipes.
1 case 40 pieces copper pipes.

On account and risk of Messrs. Lallobhai Chiganlal and Co., Bombay:—

2 cases 40 pieces copper pipes.
1 case 39 pieces copper pipes.
10 cases 30 pieces copper pipes.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CATCHING FISH CUTTINGS GRASS, GATHERING COCOANUTS AND OYSTER SHELLS, ETC., ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th March, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), the several rights for the period of one year from 1st April 1919 to 31st March, 1920, of Executive Engineer's Department, viz.:—Catching fish from Deonar and Dharavi cutting grass at Mount Road, Vincent Road, and from the Municipogly compound at the junction of De Lisle Road, and Arthur Road, and at Haines Road, cultivating land at Deonar, gathering cocoanuts from the cocoanut trees on Hornby Road, Villard, Queen's Road and Lady Jamshedji Road, and plucking mangoes from a mango tree on Doorgersey Road, catching fish in the Dharavi Sluices, cultivating the ground and removing the fruits from Plot No. 1 King Edward Memorial Hospital site at Government Gate Road, Parel, and cutting grass and gathering fruit from the ground at Warli Hill, etc.

Also the rights of the Water Department cutting and removing grass from the Matahar Hill Reservoir and Tulsi Pipe Line from Mahim to Mahaluxmi, fishing and planting shingadas in Fulka Tank at Matunga, Waterhob Khelaka Khada at Sion Gowari Tank at Purbhadevi Hasali Digi Tank at Mahim and gathering oyster shells in the Channel between Mahim and Bandora along the Municipal Water Main, etc.

For conditions of sale, apply in the Municipal Office, or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

THE SALE OF THE UNDERMENTIONED GOODS WAS POSTPONED AS ONE OF THE PARTIES APPLIED TO THE HIGH COURT TO HAVE THE SALE STOPPED, BUT THE COURT HAS DIRECTED THAT THE SALE SHOULD PROCEED ON THE BELOW MENTIONED DATE.

AUCTION SALE OF CHEMICALS.
Suit 1813 of 1918.

Gopal Kassinath vs. Kanavalal M. Desai.

Under instructions from the Receiver appointed in the above Suit Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 20th March, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises at Sullemanjee Wadi, Bholwada Parel.

13 drums zinc Chloride 98 per cent. English Standard Brand.

18 drums Sodium Sulphide 62—65 per cent. English.

283 bags Soda Ash English in 1 cwt. bag. (Moon Brand B. M. Mark).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF DHOTIES.
Suit No. 1914 of 1918.

Haridas Rowji vs. A. P. K. Fakir Mahomed.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SUNDAY, the 23rd March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at Ahmedabad at Mr. Manilal Jekisondas' Shop Panch Kuva, Darvaja.

8 bales each 200 pieces Bangalore Patti Dhoties 6½ yards, No. 4653 of the Bharat Khand Textile Mills Co., Ltd., of Ahmedabad.

Cash will be required at the time of Sale.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 14th March, 1919.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUTBLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT MALAD OUT OF BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1249 of 1914.

Bai Gangabia, widow of Goculdas Kanjee ..... Plaintiff

vs

Ludha Dossa and Others ..... Defendants

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, by order of N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver of the estate of Goculdas Kanjee appointed in Suit No. 24 of 1911 and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree made in the above Suit No. 1249 of 1914 on the 9th day of November, 1917, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 30th March, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), the undermentioned property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land consisting of 3 plots of land next hereinafter 1st, 2nd and 3rd described with the messuage, tenements and building standing thereon. The said 3 plots are:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Malad, Taluka Salsette, Thana District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, Thana District, forming portion of Shet Chowk Survey No. 40 containing by admeasurement 636 1/2 square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the East by the public road called the Bombay Gore Bunder Road, on the West formerly by the property of Moreshwar Vinayak and now of Goculdas Kanjee, on the South by the property of Bhagwandas Vandrawan and on the North by the property formerly belonging to the said Bhagwandas Vandrawan and now of Naranda Tulsidas.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Malad, Taluka Salsette, in the District of Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, being portion of Shet Chowk bearing Survey No. 40 containing by admeasurement 1230 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the public road called the Bombay Gore Bunder Road, on or towards the West by the property of Moreshwar Vinayek, on or towards the North by the property of Vandrawan Bhagwandas and on or towards the South by the property of Haridas Rangchordas.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Khoti land situate at Malad, in the Salsette Taluka, Zilla Thana and Registration Sub-District of Bandora being portion of Chowk No. 40, Dhep faras 2, paieli 3½, Bhat fara 1½ and paieli 2½, the assessment whereof payable to the Khote is Rupee one, annas four and pies six, admeasuring about 855 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the land belonging to the said Goculdas Kanjee, partly by land belonging to Bhimjee Bhagwandas and on or towards the West and South by the property of Bhimjee Bhagwandas and on or towards the North by the property of Hari Gangajee.

For further particulars and condition of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Madhavjee Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Attorneys for the Receiver at their Office, Eldon Road, Fort, or to the office of the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1919.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 25, HUMMUM STREET, FORT
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 640 BUNDLES ANNEALED STEEL BAILING WIRE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY the 14th March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms by order of the Insurance Office concerned the following damaged goods landed ex. s.s. "Crosby Hall":—

640 bundles, Annealed Steel Bailing Wire 16 Gauge.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Customs Act VIII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on TUESDAY, 18th March, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

Tin plates, Medicines, Phonograph, Vasiline, Axes, Dental Cream and powder, Provision, Combs, Toys, Inkpots, Product pharmac, Italian lace; Cotton thread, Cotton and Silk Ribbon, Brandy, Whisky, Douche cans, Studs and Links, Dry Colour, Cigarettes, Cigarette Papers, Bobbins, Photo Goods, Brush, Carpets, Stationery, Rubber, Embrocation, Broom Salt, Piece-goods, Sugar, Fireclay, Rivets, Dry Dates, Leaf Sugar, Rice Keeo paint, Nails, Oils, Ash Root oars, Gold Braid, Sarsaparilla, Tubes, Iron, Earthenware Steam Fire Pump (by Merry weather & Co.), Empty cases and drums.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1919.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 725 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1919 at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Messrs. Mulji & Thakordas, Attorneys for Sheth Somnath Rupjidas at the shop of Sheth Somnath Rupjidas at 3rd Bhorwada, Bhuleshwar, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers mentioned below:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. C. M. Venkata Chellapathy Aiyer:—

50 bales yarn No. 20 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.

100 bales yarn No. 40 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. T. R. S. Rajam and Co.:—

100 bales yarn No. 20 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.

50 bales yarn No. 60 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. K. S. Rangachariya:—

200 bales yarn No. 20 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.

225 bales yarn No. 40 single Japanese each of 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 163 BALES YARN.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th March, 1919, at 12.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Sheth Vithaldas Bhagwandas in his shop at Jambhagata and make that at the risk of defaulting purchasers as under.

On account and at the risk of Seth Chandmal Ghanshyamdas.

50 Bales Yarn No. 12½ of Messrs. Currimbhai Ebrahim and sons Africa Ticket flower thread each of 400 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Tarmahomed Haji Hasan Metha.

38 Bales yarn No. 12½ of Messrs. Currimbhai Ebrahim and Sons Africa Ticket Flower thread each of 400 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Memon Abdul Latif Fakir Mahomed.

25 Bales yarn No. 12½ of Messrs. Currimbhai Ebrahim and Sons Africa Ticket Flower thread each of 400 lbs.

On account and at the risk of Govindrum Vallabhjan.

50 Bales yarn No. 12½ of Messrs. Currimbhai Ebrahim and Sons Africa Ticket Floiver thread each of 400 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1919.

"ESAALI" LEADS SILK TRADE IN BOMBAY.

GOLD,
GOLD AND SILVER,
SILK,
EMBROIDERY

"RANIS" AND "MAHARANIS" WEAR OUR "EMBROIDERED SAREES."

Our Prices are the "Cheapest."

AHMED E. ESAALI,

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROA

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words. 'Apply Box No. ..... Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for by the advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and Addresses of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS undertakes all kinds of JOB PRINTING. A trial order is solicited. Apply The MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

WASTE—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford cars.—FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 707, Telegram "Autoford."

PETROL ECONOMISER (Automatic action.) Guaranteed to save 10 per cent. to 40 per cent. petrol consumption. Easily fitted and lasts a lifetime. Proves itself in first 10 miles and pays for itself in a few weeks. Agents required throughout India, Burma and Ceylon on liberal terms. Full particulars on application to THE NEW MOTOR SPECIALITY CO. LTD., Post Box 171, 70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—A few more STUDENTS for L.C.C. examination, new Batch starts from 10th March, 1919. Fees moderate. Apply sharp THE PRINCIPAL, New Coronation Commercial College, 7, Mohun Buildings, Girgaon, Bombay No. 4. 1233

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A quick SHORTHAND TYPIST. Apply MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co. 1465

WANTED—Experienced TYPISTS for a Solicitors' Firm. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 384, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1457

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—Two CLERKS for Taj Mahal Hotel. Must be quick at figures and accurate workers. No others need apply. 1485

WANTED AT ONCE—A COMPETENT PROOF READER for our Job Dept. Apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", Medows Street, Bombay.

MATRICULATED YOUTHS under 28, required for a Parsi Firm in Surat. See personally before ten in morning or after seven in evening DHUNJISHA JOSHI, just opposite Charni Road Station. 1468

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—CLERKS with thorough knowledge of book-keeping preferably with experience of auditing. Apply in writing to Box No. 387, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1466

WANTED—A Hindi-knowing English TEACHER, temporarily, pay up to 50. Apply personally if possible to THE PRINCIPAL, MARWADI COMMERCIA SCHOOL, Fanswadi, Bombay. 1464

WANTED.—3 reliable and competent CANVASSERS for a commercial firm. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Plus commission. Selected candidates should furnish a security of Rs. 250 in cash. For particulars apply to Box No. 374, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1424

WANTED—An English-speaking AYAH for a child of 3 years to be personally responsible of the child. Local Ayahs kept. Salary from Rs. 50 per mensem or according to qualifications. Apply to Post Box No. 351, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1324

WANTED—Energetic and experienced SHOP ASSISTANT for an English shop (dealing in provisions, liquors and sundries) *in Poona*. Pay according to qualifications. Parsi, Hindoo or Goanese preferred. Apply with certificates to Box No. 373, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1417

WANTED—For the Office of the Superintendent Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division, a qualified TYPIST on Rs. 50 per month. Applicants should interview the undersigned with an application in their own handwriting and copies of testimonials, if any —G. A. HOPKINS, Superintendent, Telegraph Engineering, Bombay Division. 1398

WANTED—A DRAFTSMAN with experience in road project work for one year on Osmania Sicca Rupees 80 equivalent to B. G. Rs. 75 approximately. Apply to DIVISIONAL ENGINEER, H. E. H. the Nizam's P. W. D., Aurangabad, with copies of original certificates (which will not be returned). 1429

WANTED.—A TEMPORARY CLERK having studied at least up to the Matriculation or an energetic pensioner. Pay Rs. 30 per month with prospects for permanent appointment to one proving useful to the Department. Applications with copies of testimonials in candidate's own handwriting, to be sent to the Manager, GOVT. MILY. DAIRY, Deolali. 1423

WANTED.

WANTED—One SPARE WHEEL for a Swift 2-seater car, 700 by 85. Apply J. K. IRANI, 4, Club Road, Byculla. 1313

WANTED—One STEAM LAUNCH carrying 200 tons. Apply with particulars to Box No. 368, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1393

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One STEAM SHIP to carry a cargo of 500 tons. Write at once, giving photograph and details to The C& I Engineering Co., Post Box No. 52, Karachi. 1325

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE by private offers.—Law Library, volumes of Historian's History, Encyclopædia Britannica (11th edition), etc.; can be seen at CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers. 1479

FRESH STOCKS received of STENCIL PAPERS for the Rotary and Hand Neo-Cyclostyle, for Handwriting or Typewriting. The BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay C. B.—B2.

INSURANCE OFFICES, auctioneers, agents, brokers, will find the D. Gestetner's Rotary Cyclostyle Duplicator, a source of immense profits and savings. 2,000 and over copies taken from one original. Simple—durable—inexpensive. "THE BOMBAY STATIONERY MART," Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. C. B.—A2.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY.—The corner Shop facing Mayo Road, in Waterloo Mansions. For particulars apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort. 1459

TO BE LET—GODOWN and STABLE, at No. 91, Batool Palace, Chinchpokli Parel. Apply AHMEDALI ABEDIN MADRASWALLA, Star Mansion, Fazul Road Colaba. 1378

MATHERAN—TO BE LET—"Ewart Lodge" for hot season; four bed rooms well furnished commanding Bombay Harbour view. Apply K. J. SETT, Pedder Road. 1472

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES

PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTIFICATIONS are inserted at the following rates:—

Included also are Government and Shipping Notices, Company Prospectus, Tenders, etc.,

	Per inch.
First insertion	Rs. 6-0
Second insertion	Rs. 3-8
Third insertion	Rs. 3-0
Fourth insertion	Rs. 2-8
Fifth and subsequent	Rs. 2-0
Minimum charge	Rs. 6-0

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

MEMBERS are informed that SEASON TICKETS issued for the Bombay Racing Season 1918-19 WILL NOT BE AVAILABLE for the Bombay 14th Extra Meeting to be held on Saturday, March 15th, in aid of the Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund.

J. REYNOLDS,
Ag. Secretary,
Western India Turf Club.

Bombay, 13th March, 1919. 1486

WANTED.

WANTED—A qualified and experienced SUB-ASSISTANT-SURGEON for the Pandharpur Dispensary. Pay according to the qualifications from Rs. 50 to 75. Applications will be received upto 31st March. 1919. Applicants should apply with their testimonials and should mention in their applications their age and the places where they served before.

(Sd.) V. S. TAMBE,
Chief Officer.

Municipal Office,
Pandharpur, 8th March, 1919. 1413

UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE.

Notification No. 7544, dated 7th March. 1919.

DIRECTORS OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for two posts of DIRECTOR OF PHYSICAL CULTURE in the University.

2. The appointments, which are whole time, are permanent; but the selected candidates will be on probation for one year. The salary will vary up to Rs. 200 per mensem according to qualifications. The posts carry with them the benefits of the Mysore Service Regulations in respect of leave and travelling allowance; and the persons appointed will be subject in all respects to the rules of service contained therein. The persons appointed will be required to supervise the health of the students of the hostels attached to the Colleges, to undertake the medical inspection of College students when required, and to supervise the gymnasium, athletics, &c. They will be required to enter upon their duties from 1st July, 1919, or earlier as may be intimated to them in due course.

3. Applicants should be graduates in medicine of either the University of Madras or Bombay. Applications should contain the following particulars:—

Name, age, nationality, &c., University qualifications with dates of passing examinations. Present position and emoluments and previous service, if any, and if applicants have held more than one appointment, the reasons for termination in each case.

4. The candidates selected will probably be required to undergo a course of Physical Training during the period of probation.

5. Applications should be addressed to the REGISTRAR, MYSORE UNIVERSITY MYSORE, and should reach him on or before the 1st May, 1919.

REGISTRAR.

Office of the Mysore University,
Mysore, 5th March, 1919. 1408

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE public are informed that on the occasion of the arrival of Lord Jellicoe, G. C. B., O. M., G.C.V.O., on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, the following areas and roads will be temporarily reserved for public purposes:—

APOLLO BUNDAR.—From 1 p.m. to 7 p.m.

From APOLLO BUNDAR to FLORA FOUNTAIN.—From 5-15 p.m. to 6-15 p.m.

WALKESHAWAR ROAD, from its junction with Ridge Road to the foot of the road (Chaupatty).—From 5-30 p.m. to 6-15 p.m.

This order is made under Sub-Section (3) of Section 23 of Act IV of 1362.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 13th March, 1919.

F. C. GRIFFITH,
1477 Acting Commissioner of Police.

WILLINGDON SPORTS CLUB.

OBAIDULLA POLO TOURNAMENT.

(1) THURSDAY, 13th, at 5 p.m.—Bhopal and Baria.
(2) MONDAY, 17th, at 5 p.m.—Winner of (1) *v.* Fire Flies.

NOTICE.

S.S. "LOYALTY" is expected to sail from Bombay about the 26th instant for Marseilles carrying First Class 'A', First Class 'B' and Second Class Passengers. Applications for berths should be directed to the undersigned before the 18th instant, with A1 Priority certificates. Address: MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co., 2, Tamarind Lane, Bombay. 1476

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of (1) Grease for lubrication of axles of carts and (2) Oil for lubrication of axle boxes of Tramway, in accordance with the specification which can be had from the Store Keeper, will be received on or before 26th March, 1919, 4 p.m.

(Sd.) D. K. BHAVE,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 11th March, 1919. 1484

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

MR. R. WOOLLCOMBE having returned from leave took over charge of the office of Agent on the forenoon of 13th March, 1919. 1474

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for works in the construction of a Dhobighat for 40 stones at Mahalaxmi will be received upto 1 p.m. (B. T.). on MONDAY, the 24th day of March 1919.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued, free of charge, to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer.

Municipal Offices.,
Bombay, 13th March, 1919.
1473

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY.

1. The SENIOR MINISTER in His Highness' Government.
   (a) Salary up to Rs. 2,000 per month.
   (b) Administrative experience and perfect knowledge of English and pure nagri essential.
   (c) Knowledge of Sanscrit an additional recommendation.
2. PRESIDENT of the State Municipalities.
   (a) Salary up to Rs. 600 per month.
   (b) Englishman with engineering qualifications preferred.
3. A TUTOR to two young students.
   (a) Salary Rs. 600 per month.
   (b) A European officer with literary qualifications preferred.

The following conditions apply to all the above posts:—

(a) Free unfurnished quarters.
(b) Will be guided in all respects by State rules, including travelling allowance and security, &c.
(c) Applications with copies of testimonials should be accompanied with photographs (not to be returned) without which no application will be entertained.

Apply before 1st April to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to H. H. Sri Sewai Maharaj Dev of Alwar. 1420

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "HWAH WU" having arrived on the 13th instant, from JAPAN via Hongkong and Singapore, the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the Survey. No Survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

COAL ! COAL !!

LARGE stock of all sorts of 1st and 2nd class COAL, available at cheap rate for ready and forward delivery. For quotation and other particulars, write to Post Box 523 CALCUTTA

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. Datoobhoy Jeitha Essa Arayer has contracted to purchase from HUSSEIN SULLEMAN VIRJI in his personal capacity and as executor of the will of his deceased brother KASSAM SULEMAN VIRJI and MADATALYBHAI SULLEMAN VIRJI, the undermentioned property. All persons, who may have any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to, upon or out of the said property of any kind or nature whatsoever either by way of inheritance, bequest, mortgage, charge, sale, gift, lease, lien, whatsoever or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to any such right title, interest, claim or demand, and all such right, title interest, claim or demand, if any shall be deemed to have been waived and to be null and void and of no effect.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Perlson and Tax tenure together with the building standing thereon situate, lying and being on the northern side of First Chinch Bunder Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring four hundred and forty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 27, New No. 1895, Old Survey Nos. 1328-1329 and 1330 and New Survey No. 3144 assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under No. 25 and now under B. Ward No. 3131A and Street Nos. 128-38 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Allarakhia Ladak and partly by the property of Coreji Vinasagar on or towards the South by the said 1st Chinch Bunder Road, on or towards the East by the property of Karmalli Soorji and on or towards the West by the Doongri Tantanpura Street.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1919.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1481

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale of the undermentioned property held on the 1st March, 1919, under instructions from Mr. Mahomed Hassan Makba and others, the heirs and next of kin of Shaikh Ahmed Makba, deceased, our client Mr. TYABALLY ABDULALLY was the highest bidder and declared purchaser for the same. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale mortgage, transfer, ease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9 Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground whereof Sha Runchhoddas Madhavdas is the Fazendar with the messuage tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Shaikh Abdul Rehman Street in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 220 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1351 and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 89 and Street Nos. 478-480 and 14 at 80 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the said Abdool Rehman Street, on or towards the west by a sweepers passage, on or towards the north by the property belonging to Maneckji Darcowala and on or towards the south by Musjid Bunder Cross Road.

Dated this 13th day of March. 1919.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1475

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my client Mr. CHUNILAL BHURABHAI has contracted to purchase from Mr. SAKARLAL RAMDAS his landed property, situate at the village of Aeksar (Borivli) in Taluka Sashti, District Thana and described in the Schedule here to and that all persons having or claiming any right, title, interest, claim or demand in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, mortgage, lease, inheritance, lien or otherwise howsoever, should within 14 (fourteen) days from the date hereof, make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 48-50, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground admeasuring 3 acres and 19 gunthas or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 170, pot Nos. 1, 3 and 5 with all the buildings or structures, if any and trees standing thereon and situate, lying and being in the village of Aeksar (Borivli) Taluka Sashti, Dist. Thana, in the Registration Sub-district of Bandra and bounded as follows:—

East.—The river of Aeksar.
West.—The land of Ranchhoddas Girdhar.
North.—The land of Vasantrao Chintaman Munge.
South.—The land of Runchhoddas Girdhar.

which premises are now in the occupation of the said Sakarlal Ramdas.

Dated 11th March. 1919.

B. C. KANTHARIA,
Purchaser's Pleader.
1480

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.

JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals. Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, France, America and Japan and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.

A trial order solicited.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Mr. Bhikachand Lallochand has contracted with our client Mr. Navalchand Khimchand for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property ALL persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying being at Mirza Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1343 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 631 and Street Nos. 18—20, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1392 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Nasarwanji Khursedji Postwalla, on or towards the West part by the property of Thaker Devidas Morarji and partly by the property of Jamsedji Cooverji Arjani, on or towards the North by 2nd Agiary Lane and on or towards the South by Mirza Street and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1919.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL.
1478 Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SORABSHAW CAWASJI CLUBWALLA, JEHANGIRSHAW CAWASJI CLUBWALLA, DINSHAW CAWASJI CLUBWALLA and NADIRSHAW CAWASJI CLUBWALLA have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having any claim or demand against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, lien, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise, the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and if there be any such the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the Modi Bay Port Trust Estate, in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-eight and three-ninth square yards and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by the said land leased as aforesaid to the said Cawasji Curseji Contractor, on or towards the South by land leased to Framji Hormasji Mehta, on or towards the East by the said land leased to Cawasji Curseji Contractor and on or towards the West by the Frere Road which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 8420 and are situate in the Registration Sub-district of Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of March, 1919.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA.
1467 Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. DAMODAR VANDRAVANDAS has contracted and agreed to sell to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand in, to, upon or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, trust, lease, gift, inheritance, succession, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office, at No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, and also to the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, and to the Collector of Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without reference to any such claim and all such claims, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent Tenure land or ground with the messuage tenements or dwelling houses thereon built and standing thereon assessed under Street No. 605—7, at Doongri Street, on the West side of the Masjid Bunder in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement, 82 square yards, some little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 829, 1070, New No. 6567, Old Survey No. 100 and New Survey No. 2799 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by Chinch Bunder Road, on or towards the West by the Doongri Street, on or towards the North by the Sweeper's Passage and beyond it by the Property of Maneckji Mancherji Choksi and on or towards the South by the Property of Ranchor Virji.

Dated this 13th day of March, 1919.

MANCHERSHAH & NARMADASHANKER,
1483 Purchaser's Attorneys.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

For Malarial Fevers, Influenza and all forms of Plague USE

Batliwalla's Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills, Price Rs. 1-2

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price Re. 1.

Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets. Gr. and II each, in Bottle of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE (Small), 10 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting, Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER, 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Rs. 1-8 RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch, etc. price As. 4.

Sold EVERYWHERE in INDIA and also by

Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co., Limited.

Worli Laboratory, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address: BATLIWALLA WORLI, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.,

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 29 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting parties:—

On account and at the risk of Thucker Sunderdas Meghji:—
20 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 4100.

On account and at the risk of Thucker Narandas Raghunathdas:—
9 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Shirtings No. 3800/3900.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 PACKAGES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 2-45 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Madhavdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of Thucker Mathuradas Vishram:—

Ex. S. S. "Silibus Maru."
9 packages Japanese White Shirtings, quality of Six Tower.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 BALES JAPANESE GREY SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Seth Mathuradas Manji Valji:—

25 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Grey Shirtings, Hawk Brand, 38 to 38½ yards.
10 bales each 50 pieces Japanese Grey Shirtings, quality of 550, 44 inches 38 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-15 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Seth Madhavdas Govindji and on account and at the risk of Seth Tribhovan Jamnadas:—

30 bales Japanese Shirtings, quality of No. 99000 Bussan.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES BLEACHED CHECKS OF THE JACOB MILLS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Messrs. H. M. Syed and Co. and on account and at the risk of Sha Himatlal Dahyabhoy:—

10 bales Bleached Checks of the Jacob Mills Nos. 1415, 1515, 1615, 4 lbs.

AUCTION SALE OF 671 BALES COTTON.

Tomorrow SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 5 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba by order of Seth Haruandreu Bejnath and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kamat Bros. of Bailhongan.

480 Bales cotton Bailhongan.
70 Bales cotton Miraj.
100 Bales cotton Viramgam.
21 Bales Cotton Mathia.

AUCTION SALE OF 6 CASKS BICHROMATE OF SODA AND 20 KEGS ANTIMONY SALT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. K. Haridas and Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Narotam Girdhar and Co.:—
6 casks each about 6 cwts. Bichromate of Soda.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. N. Bhutta and Co.:—
20 kegs each 1 cwt. (nett) Antimony Salt.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1919.

MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
OPPOSITE NEW SHARE BAZAAR.

SALE OF 123 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

Messrs. MODY and Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 14th day of March, 1919, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Tambakanta, by order of Messrs. Amichand Motichand and Co. and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. M. Rayaloo Ayer Nagasamy and Sons:—

123 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese single yarn, No. 20.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

1 Best Steel round edge cutter saw, fire proof "Milner's Safe", size 36 by 36 by 27.

AUCTION SALE OF 30 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

Messrs. MODY and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, by order of Mr. Gordhandas Nathalal, in his shop on Tambakata, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. V. S. K. Matharamaiyar and Sons:—

30 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese single yarn, No. 60.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 75 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

Messrs. MODY and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1919, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, by order of Mr. Gordhandas Nathalal, in his shop on Tambakata, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. R. S. Rajam and Co.:—

25 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese single yarn No. 40.
50 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese single yarn No. 60.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

Messrs. MODY and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, 1919, at 1-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, by order of Mr. Gordhandas Nathalal, in his shop on Tambakata, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. N. M. Rayaloo Ayer and Nagasamy Ayer:—

9 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese single yarn No. 60.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 8 days.

MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1919.

Digitized by Digitization Initiative Team
Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3400.

AUCTION SALE OF 73 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 14th day of March, 1919, at 1 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of Sakalchand Maganlal, Esq., at the Shop of Mr. Gordhandas Nathalal at Tambakanta Pydhonie and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. K. M. Subeyer and Sons.

60 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese yarn No. 40 single.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. K. S. Rangacharya and Sons.

12 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese yarn No. 32 single.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES WHITE DHOTIES.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 14th day of March, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, near the baling press in Champagully, opposite the Dharamrajgully gate of Moolji Jetha Market by order of Thacker Amrutlal Lakhmidas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Marwady Hurnandrai Bejnath.

50 bales white dhoties arrived per S. S. "City of Marseills" as under:—

14 bales each 150 pairs white dhoties 8/10 yards 50 in. of Chhelchabili Quality or others.

21 bales each 150 pairs white dhoties 8/12 yards 50 in. of Chhelchabili Quality or others.

15 bales each 150 pairs white dhoties 8/10 yards 50 in. of Asukh Masukh Quality or others.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent. delivery within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 147 BALES JAPANESE YARN.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1919, at 1 p. m., (S. T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Sakalchand Maganlal Esq., at the Shop of Mr. Gordhandas Nathalal at Tambakanta Pydhonie and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting purchasers.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. C. M. Vyankata Chelanaty Iyer and Sons.

25 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese Yarn No. 30
22 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese Yarn No. 40 single.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. V. [illegible] Mutharamyer and Sons:—

100 bales each 400 lbs. Japanese yarn No. 20 single.

Terms—Deposit of 25 per cent., delivery within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

By order of the Embarkation Store Officer, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on Tuesday the 18th day of March 1919 at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.), in the morning at "A" Shed Grain Depot, Mazagon:—

A lot of unserviceable stores comprising cases, crates, gunnies, drums old, hoop iron, casks and barrels, etc., etc.

Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 4 days from the date of sale except cases and crates which will have to be removed within 7 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of March 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Abdurrahim Hajee Mohamed Rafee Awazee, Esq., and on account and at the risk of Aga Aziz Aga, son of M. H. Dehdashti,—

Ex. S. S. "Scindia."

V. B. 7156, Bombay.—10 bales each 50 pieces Leepman White Shirtings No. 1500.

Terms: Deposit 25 per cent. delivery within 4 days.

The goods are lying at the Docks and will be sold on delivery order.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 18th MARCH, 1919, AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th March, 1919, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), in the Shop in the Dean Lane, Fort, off Hummum Street, many valuable teak and blackwood bedstead furniture, etc., comprising dining tables, chairs; sideboards; dinner waggons; dumbwaiters; meatsafes; rich glass and porcelainware; platedware; fancy teapoys; marble top tables; tapestry upholstered suit; glass silver cabinets; sweet-toned cottage pianos; file cabinets; English cabinets; Zoonda almyrahs; iron safe with stand; wearing apparel; handsome almyrahs; handsome cabinets; roll top writing tables; book cases; carved blackwood chiffoniers; teapoys and tables; dressing and wash-hand tables; chest of drawers; clothes and gown presses; easy chairs; writing tables; utensils; etc., etc.

The property of an European gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No 18, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES OF COTTON BLANKETS.

Under instructions from Messrs. C. N. Wadia and Co., Agents of the Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., and on account and risk of Messrs. Docrat Raja and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 15th day of March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Century Mill Shop premises in Chumpa Gully Mulji Jetha Cloth Market:—

10 bales cotton blankets 57in. by 70in.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and delivery to be taken within 4 days from sale day.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Household handsome Teakwood and cane furniture, Sweet-toned flute, Kodak's pocket camera, etc., of Noel Wilkinson, Esq., B.A., Secretary, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited.

On SUNDAY, the 16th day of March, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sharp, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Palli Hill, Bandra, valuable handsome household furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, meatsafes, dinner waggon, Chesterfield easy chairs, drawing room suite of sofas and chairs, sideboard, mirror door almyrahs, dressing, writing and wash-hand tables, sweet-toned flute, Kodak's pocket camera, clothes and gown presses, artistic cabinets, chairs, plain teapoys, revolving book case, cane furniture, bent wood chairs, iron beds, baba gharry, baby's cot, clothes baskets, bath tub, towel horses, crokeryware, cooking pots, garden pots, and implements, etc.

The property of Noel Wilkinson, Esq., B.A., Secretary, Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited.

Catalogues are printed and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 14th March, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
and Two following nights
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES
SIR GEORGE AND THE HON. LADY LLOYD

45 BOMBAY PLAYERS 45

present the Charming Comic Opera

"THE GIRL IN THE TRAIN"

In aid of Local and Theatrical Charities.

Prices: Rs. 5 to Re. 1, Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Rs. 3, 2 & 1 seats.

BOOK NOW at ROSE & Co. from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. after 7 p.m. at Theatre.

MATINEE NEXT SUNDAY AT 5-30
A Special Performance in aid of the Famine Fund.

She Goes!

THE MATCHLESS, PEERLESS BEAUTY OF THE HAREM

"A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS!"

She who has fascinated Americans and Britishers and Frenchmen and the Asiatics by the thousands.

To-Day is positively the Last Opportunity to see her at

— The West-End Cinema —
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

Four Shows to-Nig t: 3-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).

You will please keep it in mind that to-morrow commences at the West End Cinema a charming yet intensely Pathetic Photo Drama

"THE TENTH SYMPHONY"
(in 5-Reels)

It is a Pathe' Super Drama **par excellence,** bubbling with Passion and Emotion—Harmony and Cacophony and Music.

Good-Bye for ever!

The Intrepid Two Young Hearts, that have worked their way into Blissful Union are full this Evening at bidding you a fond farewell. The Mystery of the Phantom Ship is no longer a Mystery now. Practically

"THE MYSTERY SHIP"

will be no more to-morrow; you can only see this wonderful Film this Evening at either of the **Four Shows: 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)** at the most elaborate, elegant, Picture-Mahal in Bombay

— CINEMA PRECIOUS —
(Grant Road Tram Terminus).

The Programme is supplemented by the Universal Screen Magazine, **"Her Great Mistake"** (a 2-Reel powerful Drama) and a **Comedy.**

From to-morrow the **Cinema Precious** screen a Magnificent Drama in 7 parts:

— "THE TORPEDOING OF THE OCEANIA" —

a thrilling sensational story of the High Sea Buccaneering during the Great War. A Photo-play profoundly romantic from start to finish.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Bombay's Most Central Theatre

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED,
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE POPULAR PICTURES!

To-day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Splendid Local Topical:—

"H.E. The Governor & Lady Lloyd's Visit to Karachi."

A splendid topical showing His Excellency Sir George Ambrose Lloyd addressing the released Kut-prisoners and performing a ceremony at the Jehangir Kothare's Park at the New Clifton which will memorialize the distinguished visit.

Mr. E. H. DuCASSE
The well-known Showman of Calcutta
presents a 5,400 feet All-British Production

"Meg O'The Woods"

With Queenie Thomas in the Title Role
Assisted by British Actors and Actresses of fame.

A three-generation drama on the lines of Milestones, describing the disappointed love of first Meg, early end of the love of second Meg, and the successful true love and happiness of third Meg, with beautiful sceneries of the woods.

Also a fine Comic.

A Musical treat by the best Theatre Orchestra in the East.

Prices:—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4.
(Seats in side boxes Rs. 2 each)
Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.

Future Attractions
The Successful Co-Stars again:
FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN and BEVERLY BAYNE
In the 5-reel Metro Picture:
"Social Quicksands"

Bombay's Beautiful Picture Palace

THE MAJESTIC
Tram Terminus, Girgaum.

To-day and during the week
5th Instalment of the
Universal Whirlwind Serial

"THE BULL'S EYE"

featuring
The Hercules of the Screen
EDDIE POLO.
Also
SOME MORE
Authentic War Pictures and a Comic
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL
Premier Picture Palace of BOMBAY.

To night and every night; 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

Every Saturday and Sunday, Matinee at 5 p. m. Extra Show every Sunday at 3-30 p.m.

KACHA-DEWAYANI
THE GREAT LOVE-STORY FROM THE MAHABHARATA (in 6 reels).

Lord Indra's Durbar—Kacha's pilgrimage to learn the "Sanjivani Vidya"—Love at first sight in the heart of the lovely damsel Dewayani—The demons' plot to kill Kacha—The brutal murder of Kacha at the hands of the demons—Restoration to life of Kacha by Shukracharya by the aid of the Sanjivani Vidya—Kacha's refusal to marry Dewayani—Mutual curses—And the parting of the ways.

GORGEOUS SCENIC EFFECTS.

A great love story of absorbing interest which will grip the attention of the audience from start to finish.

PATHE GAZETTE

giving the world's notable current news.

The Indian film will be shown for one week only and from next week the Imperial will resume showing their great standard productions.

POPULAR PRICES.

Saturday Next: "SAMSON"—A great Itala production.

Rangeli Hori
3 Musical Concerts
IN
Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya
(Academy of Indian Music)
SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAON,
ON
Saturday 15th March 1919 at 9-30 P.M. (S.T.)
Sunday, 16th March 1919 at 9-30 A.M. (S.T.)
AND
Monday, 17th March 1919 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

RATES OF TICKETS—Rs. 3, 2, 1 & 8 ANS.

Tickets can be had at the Vidyalaya office.

MANAGER.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

New York, Feb 28th

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports				54,000
Futures at New York Mar.				22.00
" " May				21.19
" " July				20.58
Spot Cotton at New York				26.00
" Orleans				27.25
Futures at New Orleans Mar.				23.58
" " May				21.63

New York, Mar. 10th.

Futures at New York May				23.05
" " July				22.40

New York, Mar. 11th.

Futures at New York May				22.89
" " July				22.03

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Mar. 4th

Rentes 3%				54
Bar silver Spot Quiet.				47 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.				
Discount, Bank of England rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917				
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.				3 9/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.				3 1/2
" FineTrade Bills 3 months				4 1/16
" " " 6 "				4 5/8
Interest day to day loans				2 3/4
" 7 day market loans				3 1/8
Consols 2½			Ex.	58½
Rupee Paper 5%				53½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan				70
Government Securities 3%			Ex.	60½
Rx. On London at Paris French				28.62

WAR LOANS.

London Mar. 4th:

3½% 1925—1928				£88
4½% 1925—1945				£98½
5% New				£95 1/8

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Mar. 4th:

WHEAT:
Wheat No change.

SEEDS:

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual bold per ton in Bags	450
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in Bags	440
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in Bags	420
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton in Bags	480
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) per ton in Bags	440
Cowla Rapeseed per ton in Bags	455

Prices fixed by Government to importers from 18th Feb.

METALS:

English best Selected Copper				£80
Standard Copper G.M.B.				£74
Copper Braziers				£118
Yellow Metal				11
Hard Spelter				38

JAVA SUGAR:

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Selle s	25/6
Brown Sugar Raw Java C. & F. Bombay	24/6
Fine White Java, C & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Sellers	26

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure April-May Sellers	2/4½
Plantation First Latex Crepe April-June	2/1½

Tone:—Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)
Bombay, March 13.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 470 for Fully Good Broach April-May, advanced to Rs. 479 and declined to Rs. 474. Later on the price fluctuated between Rs. 470 and Rs. 472 in a quiet but steady market, and the bazaar closed at Rs. 470½. At Colaba the opening quotation was Rs. 467½ and the price declined to Rs. 465 and advanced to Rs. 468, and after, further fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton there has been a fair demand and the market is steady.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G Broach	April May	464
Fully Good M G Bengal	March	365
Fine M G Oomras	"	423

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS 13TH MARCH 1919.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G Broach	April-May	469
Fully Good M G Broach	March	374
Fully Good M G Bengal	May	386
Fine [illegible]	March	437
Fine M. G. Oomras	May	447
Fully Good M. G. Oomras	March Not quoted	
Good M G Panthemi	May-June	474

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description	[illegible]	[illegible]		Ready	Delivery.
M G. Bengal	388	389	376	366	ready
M.G. Sind-Punjab	391	384	374	364	"
M.G. Khandesh		421	406	396	"
M.G.Oomras No3	451	441	421	411	"
M.G.Oomras No4	—	421	406	396	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the [illegible] of the 24 [illegible] reading 12th Mar. Year. Week.

[illegible]	6,927	bales
[illegible]	5,358	Ovts
Linseed	1,083	"
Rape, etc.	70	"
Ginger-root	435	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	786	"
Castorseed	Nil	
Rice	2,238	"
Myrabolams	18.6	"
Cottonseed	8,317	"
Mowrasees	Nil	
Grain	1,842	"
Jowar	2,045	
Malt	Nil	
Beaver	13	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, Mar. 13th—5-30 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms Rs. as. p	Rail Delivery. Rs. as. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-55	75 0 0	0 15 0
" Cawnpore 70-30	74 0 0	0 14 0
" Karachi Bangia	75 0 0	0 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 12 0	11 4 0
" Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Yellow Cawnpore	12 0 0	13 0 0
Linseed Brown Bold	11 15 0	12 7 0
" Thir	11 8 0	12 0 0
Teaseed White 35-15	100 0 0	21 4 0
" Gujar 75-25	100 0 0	20 0 0
" Black Gujar 50-50	94 0 0	19 0 0
Popyseed, White	85 0 0	17 4 0
Groundnuts	101 0 0	20 8 0
Barley	7 0 0	7 0 0
Mowrasees	50 0 0	7 0 0
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 0 0
Forward.	Rs. as. p.	
Wheat April-May	0 2 0	
Linseed May	48 0 0	

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

ombay, Mar. 13th

	Rate per lb. Rs. as. p
Davids No. 10	0 15 0
Shapurji No. 10	0 14 0
Simplex No. 10	0 14 0
Currimbhai No. 12½	0 13 12
Light Houses No. 6½	0 17 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar 13th.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
Bank Demand	1 6 0
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s.	1 6 0½
Fres. Demand	153½
American Dollars	220
Hongkong	208½
Shanghai	312½
Japan	142½
Singapore	144½

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, March 13.

BULLION.

Bar Gold Rs. 30-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/32.
Credit 3 Msd/a 1/6 11/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 194.
Credit 3 Msd/a Fr. 202.
T.T. on Japan Rs. 142-8.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 140/8.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 207/8.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 303/8.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156/8.
D. D. on New York Rs. 280.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-1947 92.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Paper 75.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long dated 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 84.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 83.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 92.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 82.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91.
The following are the bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

As it was the last day of March Settlement there were no transactions in both the markets.

AGRICULTURYL OUTLOOK.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

Standing rabi crops are in fair to good condition in several districts. Picking of cotton is nearly over. Scarcity of fodder continues to be felt in almost all districts; but the available local supplies in the worst affected areas are being supplemented by allotments from Government stocks under controlled arrangements. Cattle are generally in poor condition in the Presidency except in the Konkan. Supply of water for drinking purposes is generally sufficient, but the supply for irrigation is reported to be deficient in several districts. Prices of food-grains are high, but generally steady.

There was no rain during week either in the scarcity or famine areas. Relief works are in progress in the Ahmednagar district and parts of Poona and the Panch Mahals districts, and the programme of ordinary public works has been extended in most districts to meet the demand for labour. Test works are open in parts of the Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach and Poona districts and Palitana State in Kathiawar Agency. Village works are in progress in the Broach and Ahmednagar districts. The numbers of persons on relief works including dependants on the last day of the week ending 8th March were 10,356 in the Panch Mahals, 19,500 in Ahmednagar and 14,049 in Poona district. The numbers on gratuitous relief including village servants were 1,664 in Ahmedabad, 7,285 in the Panch Mahals, 6,896 in Kaira, 2,509 in Broach, 1,763 in Kathiawar, 132 in East Khandesh, 1,292 in West Khandesh, 9,650 in Ahmednagar, 5,150 in Poona, 123 in Sholapur, 3,503 in Satara, 3,204 in Bijapur, 2,172 in Belgaum district, and 255 in Palitana. The numbers on test works were 295 in Panch Mahals, 552 in Kaira, 169 in Broach and 1,345 in Poona. The number of workers in Palitana State was 21. The numbers on village works were 617 in Broach and 132 in Ahmednagar district. The people on relief are generally in good condition. No increase in mortality is reported. The medical arrangements are sufficient and public health is generally good. Crime is normal. The numbers on works are increasing, but there are scarcely any signs of wandering or emaciation except in the Panch Mahals district where some few cases of emaciation are reported. Liberal suspensions of land revenue are being granted and takavi is being freely advanced for fodder and agricultural improvements. Cheap grain shops continue working in the Panch Mahals, Broach, Khandesh, Nasik and Poona districts and Kathiawar Agency. The poor-house at Chembur in the Thana district for destitute immigrants into the City of Bombay continues working; and the number of inmates was 592. Cattle camps are being organised in some districts. Private charitable relief is being organised and distributed in several places. Fodder is supplied to affected areas under Government arrangement and extensive use is being made of prickly pear. The Bombay Presidency Famine Relief Fund is affording assistance in supply of fodder and other forms of relief.

BATH TUBS
of Superior Quality always kept in Stock
ANY SIZE AVAILABLE
PRICES ENTIRELY CUT DOWN
Apply—
THE
Bombay Trunk Depot,
141 Abdul Rehman Street, BOMBAY 3.

NEW ALEXANDRA
Near Crawford Market.
To-night
THE FIFTH INSTALMENT
THE BULL'S EYE
Episode 9th—DYNAMITE
Episode 10th—COYOTES OF THE DESERT.
Together with a roaring
L-KO COMEDY
in two parts, and the Pictorial News.
TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

FREE
Advertisement
"COPY & LAYOUT"—
real business puller, with instructions to printers etc., to all intending advertisers in the "Chronicle."

Apply to,

CARTER BROTHERS,
Newsadvert Dept.,
P.O. Box 396, BOMBAY.
C. B. 611.

"Spermine" is just the thing to give you strength and vitality making your life happy beyond expectations. It makes the nerves strong and gives tone in debility in both young and old.

1 phial of 25 Tablets Re. 1.
1 phial of 50 Tablets Re. 1-12
1 phial of 100 Tablets Rs. 3

INDIAN CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS,
1, Hogolkuria, Simla, P.O. Calcutta.—

LOOK SHARP
TO-DAY,
TO-MORROW,
and for a days only will our
Enormous Bargains Sale
go on.

The most bewitching silks, silk stockings, sports coats, ties, silk kerchiefs, charming crepe de chine, Brassware, tea sets, etc., etc., are selling off like HOT CAKES.

Don't fail to come TO-DAY

THE JAPANESE FINE ARTS,
NEXT TO THE NATIONAL BANK, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
C.B. 708.

DR. BURMAN'S
NERVINE TONIC PILLS
are the best and most effective preparation in the market to cure all sorts of diseases due to nervous breakdown, such as (Nervous debility, Brainfag, Loss of memory, Indigestion) etc., etc. This medicine is not a thing made by a quack but it is the result of Dr. Burman's vast experience in the field of medicine for a long time and consequently it can be safely recommended for your own case as well as for your friends and relatives.

Will bring energy in every dose.
Price Re. 1/- a phial of 30 Pills
Packing & Postage Annas 5.

Dr. S. K. BURMAN,
7, TARACHAND DUTT'S STREET, CALCUTTA.
Agents:—A. M. THAKKAR,
12, Princess St., Fida Bldg., Bombay

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Notices under this heading are inserted at the rate of Rupee One per Line per insertion.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition at the Town Hall from 8-30 a.m. to 7.30 p.m.
Mail Steamer Hejaz with China Mails expected to arrive.
Lord Jellicoe's arrival, Apollo Bunder, 5 p.m.
Public meeting under auspices of Satyagraha Sabha: Messrs. Horniman, Telang, Jamnadas, and Subedar will speak of Rowlatt Bills and Satyagraha, open ground near French Bridge, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, March 15.

Mails for Muscat, Jask, Bander-abbas, Dubai, Bushire, Charbar and Pasni will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted up to 4 p.m. only on that date.
Lord Jellicoe's Departure.
Clerks' Union, Annual General Meeting, Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, 5 p.m.
S. S. Tanfield with homeward English Mails leaves at noon.

TUESDAY, March 18.

His Excellency will hold a Levee at Government House at 9.45 p.m. Gentlemen entitled to Private Entree are requested to arrive at 9-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: "The Girl in the Train" in aid of Local and Theatrical Charities at 9-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House: at 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Imperial Cinema: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
West End Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Precious Chinema: 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra: 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m.

BAND AT ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (I. D. F.), will play this evening, at 6-15 p.m.

TENNIS AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Yesterday's result:—
Mixed Doubles H' cap: Mr. and Mrs. Partlock beat Mr. and Mrs. Guyther. 6-1, 6-1.
Match for to-morrow, Mr. and Mrs. Murray v/s M. Fox and Miss Bowen.

CHAPEL OF OUR LADY OF MOUNT CAVALRY.

The annual devotion of the Solemn "Way of the Cross" in Marathi at the Stations erected along the way leading to the above Chapel at Palli Hill, Bandra, will take place to-day at 7 p.m.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

The second lecture of this year's Series will be given by Mr. A. N. Maladkar on "Enamelling Industry in India" this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon.

INDIAN ECONOMIC SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of this Society a formal discussion will be held on "The Indian Financial Statement for 1919-20" to-morrow, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum Bombay. It will be initiated by Mr. M. D. Altekar. Mr. J. B. Petit, will preside.

LIMAYE AND APTE.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

Inseparable in life, they are united in death. Limaye and Apte, sons of Mahrashtra, scholars of Oriental and Occidental Literature, Devotees of Saraswati, and Servants of Mother Hind are no more

Both had humble parentage. Both had to struggle hard. Both were imbued with ideas of patriotism and nationalism. Both were devoted to the cause of Education and Reform. Limaye joined the Fergusson College; Apte was drawn to the University of Humanity. Limaye illumined his class rooms; Apte enlightened the homes of Mahrashtra. Limaye retired in his study and in the archives of ancient history; Apte moved amongst men, and depicted their true home life. Limaye threw flash light on Mahratta History; Apte wove it into his various stories.

Limaye and Apte, both were members of the Senate; both took a leading part in all public matters, Limaye was more judicious; Apte was more humorous. Limaye was more prosaic; Apte was more romantic. Both were good and great men of Mahrashtra. Both discharged their duties faithfully and successfully. Both died so sadly and suddenly, and in the service of their Motherland. Peace be to their soul!

JINNAH PEOPLE MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

The following further subscription are acknowledged:—

	Rs.
Through Mr. Khimjee Jethabhai	19
Through Mr. V. V. Jerajani Mrom Lr. M. D. Velkar.	3
In memory of Miss Indira Navalkar by her brother	101

SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

RESHARPENED—Gillette, Clemak, Auto &c. Re. 1-2 doz. Under six As. 2 each. Thick Blades As. 4 each. Razors As. 8 each. All Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, Sharpened, Toilet Re. 1-4 each Horse Re. 2-8 each. Electroplating done. MATHEWS & Co., 86, Medows St. (Op. Tareporevala) Bombay.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY THE 14TH OF MARCH, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE HAYWARD.

In the Division Court No. 5-8.

APPEALS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

41-18/148-16—Edgelow G W and Co Mahomedalli Adamji Peerbhai and ors v R D Sethna Payne and Co Part Heard.
42-18—1374-18—Edgelow G W and Co, H M Hoosein Sidek and Sons a firm v Richard Salmon Forage, Crawford B and Co.
44-18—934-17—N C Dalal, Gordhandas Purshotamdas and ors v Ebrahim Sulleman Salekji and Co a firm and ors, Forbes and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MACLEOD

In the Division Court No. 43.

FOR JUDGMENT.

413-18—Mirza M and M Sorabji Nowroji Gamadia v Byramji Nowroji Gamadia and ors v Mer. K and Co. Jeh. S Crawford's and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1124-17—Moti and Devidas, Messrs † Roy and Co a firm v Messrs Surana Dalal and Co a firm, Edg G W and Co.
688-16—Captain and V The official Assigay of Bombay v Nensukh Shivnaranjee a firm Madh. K and C Part Heard 9-1-19.
673-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Khursetji Jamshetji Sethna v Venkanna Elappa Balaram and ors, Pandia and Co.
535-18—Hiralal Th and Co. Lalubhai Umedram v. Virchand Jivabhai and anr M C Dalal.
701-18—M B Chothia, Messrs. Dadiba Khimji and Co. a firm v. Ratanji Pallonji and ors. Dastur and Co.
756-18—Bhimji and Co. Dwarkadas Damodhardas v. Bunderji Bhugwanji Mehta D and L.
759-18—Mulla and M. Abdul Aziz Kasmani v. Messrs. Adamji Peerbhai and Sons a firm Edgelow G W and Co.
772-18—Ardeeir H D and Co, Mathuradas Mulchand v. Mehetabrai Chulamal a firm Malvi M R and Co.
773-18—Matu J and M Harilal Mamankhram Parekh v. Sorabji Bomanji Kapadia and ors Payne and Co., Amin and D.
783-18—Payne and Co. Harakchand Hemchand v. Manilal Dulabji a firm.
799-18—Malvi M R and Co Nursey Monji v Jagabhai Dalpatbhai N C Dalal a firm.
796-18—Malvi M M and Co Khimji Lalji v Jagabhai Dalpatbhai a firm N. C. Dalal.
798-18—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Amratlal Laxmidas a firm v Messrs Parmanand Karsondas a firm Ard H D and Co.
546-18—Captain and V The official Assignee of Bombay v Radhakisson Ramjiwan a firm Jam R and D.
856-18—Malvi M R and Co Kedarnath Gambhirchand v J A Grant and anr Daph F and D.
891-18—N C Dalal Jivatlal Partapshi v Bhaichand Ranchod Captain and M.
898-18—Shamrao M and A Maruti Babaji v Pandu Ramji C P D'Cunha and Co.
812-18—Dubash and Co Messrs Chunilal Maganlal a firm v Messrs Manram Radhakisson a firm Khandwalla and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
At 11 a.m.

FOR CONSENT DECREE

349-18—Surveyor and Co for Anpurner Laxmibai v Ramkrishna Gopal Kire Amin and Co.

FOR FINAL DECREE.

549-15—Payne & Co. Ichhalal Jagmohandas and ors. v Kahmadas Jamnadas a firm and ors, Hiralal Th & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

240-18—Chitnis M K and Co Duyandeo Bapuji and anr v J F Rodriques and anr C P D Cunha and Co. Part Heard 8-3-19.

SHORT CAUSE.

440-19—S M B and Co Rajabally Jumabhai a firm v Himatlal Dayabhai N C Dalal.

LONG CAUSES.

698-18—Matu J and M, Harnandrai Vaijnath a firm v Khimji Hirji Kayani, Ard H D and Co.
544-18—Edg G W and Co, Dinshaw Dorabji Dinsha Adenwalla v Rustomji Dorabji Dinsha Adenwalla and ors, Payne and Co, Little and Co, Patell and Eze.
920-17—D J Mantri, Shantaram Bhawanishanker v P Sitaram Naidu, Payne and Co.
292-18—Ard H D and Co, Jethabhoy Kallianji v Kavasji Temulji a firm, Mer K and Co.
525-18—Moti and Devi, Messrs Jugjiwan Anandji a firm v Messrs Bachubhai Tribhowandas a firm, Hiralal Th and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1596-18—Payne and Co. Tricumdas Gordhandas Khatao v Bhimji Jairaj and Co a firm, Madh K and Ch.
1724-18—Madh K and Ch, Dhunichand Durgadas a firm v Punjabi Joharsingh Dolatram and Co a firm, Daph F and D, For postponement.

LONG CAUSES.

402-17—Hiralal Th and Co, Haji Gamny Sumar a firm v E F Kavarana a firm and ors, Mulla and M.
130-18—Captain and V. Gulamhussein Cassambhai and Co a firm v Shivji Cooverji Mulla and Mulla.
1446-17—Rustomji and Gin Mahadeo Deoram Rao Saheb Jayaram v Janardhan Mantri D J Mantri.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.

CHAMBERS MATTERS FOR DISPOSAL

LIST A (ATTORNEY)

FOR JUDGMENT

42-19—Captain and V Frank Jacob Iny. v E E Elisha Sassoon Soonderdas and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

SHORT CAUSES.

1703-18—Mulji and Tha. Motilal Rangildas a firm v Chunilal Vishhukhaudas, Merwanji K and Co.
1519-18—Tyabjee D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr, Dastur and Co.
1520-18—Tyabji D and Co, Ismail Allarakhia v Abdulla Abdul Rehman and anr, Vachha and Co, Dastur and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2067-18—Mehta D and L, Premji Goculdas a firm v F A Ujamsey and Co a firm.
2038-18—Patell and Ez, Messrs Abdulla Joosab and Co a firm v Messrs Haji Jafferbhai Hirji Allarakhia a firm, Matubhai J and M.

FOR TRIAL PRELIMINARY ISSUED.

Summary Suit 151-19—Edgelow G W & Co, Messrs. Abdolabhoy and Joomabhoy Lalji a firm v Heshamally Hyderally, Shroff and D, Jo. 4-3-19.

LONG CAUSE.

1068-17—Purnanand and Co, S Shivprasad & Co a firm v Krishnalal Nilkant Chhatrapati, Amin and D.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

C C 1561-18—Motichand and D, Messrs Elias Haji Oomer and Co a firm v Messrs Dwarkadas Kadarbux.

LONG CAUSES.

405-17—Shroff and D, Phochaji N Heeramehta v Mulraj Khatao, Payne and Co.
1399-17—Madhowji K and Ch, Dharsi Hadoc Devsi and ors v Maganlal Laloo, Khandwalla and Co.
457-18—Pandia and Co, Messrs Keshavlal Bros and Co a firm v Messrs Mulraj and Co a firm, Motichand and D.
477-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, Hiptoolla Abdul Hoosein v Abdul Kadar Noorbhai Merwanji K and Co.
149-02—Madh K and C Bai Harakh and anr v Tribhowan Pragji and anr Amin and D Madh K and C.
482-18—Purnanand and Co. Sonibai v Tribhowandas Pragji and ors, Amin and D.
489-18—Shamrao M and H, Popatlal Mulchand and anr v Luxmibai widow, M B Chothia.
91-18—Surveyor and Co, Waman Bapuji Mahant v Gopal Keshav Thakur and ors, Pocha and Co.
495-18—Pandia and Co, Messrs Keshavlal Bros and Co a firm v Messrs Divanchand and Co a firm, Kharas and Co.
506-18—Daphtary F and D, Shivnarayen Baldeodas a firm v Abdul Hoosein Tarachand and Co a firm and anr, Bhai K and G.
513-18—Payne and Co, Joshi Dhunji Moolji a firm v V Kantaswamy and ors, M B Chothia.
514-18—Vachha and Co, Bomanji Merwanji Wadia v Messrs Paddar Bros a firm, Mulla and M.
140-18—Malvi M R and Co, Rai Bahadur Hookamchand Saroopchand v Abraham F J Abraham, Ardeshir H D and Co.
379-18—Kanga and S, Kallianji Gulabchand and ors v Mahadeo Laxmon Pednekar, Jehangir M and S.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(*Thursday, March 13.*)

Mr. B. B. Ghogle, Mahalkari of Jamkhed, and Magisrate of the Third Class in the district of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. V. M. Jadhav, Extra Head Karkun, Sholapur, and Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Sholapur, is appointed, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

Mr. J. T. Scotson, I.C.S., is appointed on relief by Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., to act as District and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, during the absence of Mr. E. Clements, I.C.S., on leave.

Mr. J. W. Rowlands, on return from military duty, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., is appointed to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge in Sind.

Mr. W. W. Clifford to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Satara.

The Governor in Council is pleased to extend the temporary appointment of Mr. J. A Saldanha as Assistant Judge of Thana under the Provincial Civil Service Rules for a further period of six months from the date on which it expires.

Mr. J. D. F. Engel is appointed Assistant Controller of Cotton Cloth with effect from the 17th February, 1919.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Messrs. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., and G. G. Desai on leave:—

Mr. D. M. Kothawala to act as District Deputy Collector, Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. V. Date to act as Huzur Account Officer, Ahmedabad.

Mr. J. F. B. Hartshorne, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Ahmedabad, his settlement work being held temporarily in abeyance.

Mr. G. H. Cowan, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Salsette Development Officer, Thana, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for three months.

Dr. Noshirvan Gustasp, Deputy Conservator of Forests, is granted privilege leave for one month combined with furlough for nine months on continuation of the privilege leave for two months granted to him by the Commissioner in Sind.

Mr. J. B. Anding, on return from military duty, to be Assistant Collector of Salt and Excise, Khandesh Sub-Division, vice Mr. S. J. Talevarkhan, reverting.

The Reverend A. C. Gaul, Assistant Chaplain at Deolali, is appointed to be Chaplain of Camp, Aden, vice the Reverend F. H. Scott.

The services of the Reverend W. W. Castle, Chaplain of Hyderabad (Sind), are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab with effect from the 7th March 1919 or the subsequent date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties.

Mr. Jayachand Kuberdas Dalal, to be Head Master, Ranchhodlal Chhotalal High School, Ahmedabad.

Mr. Jekisandas Pranjivandas Shroff, to act as Head Master, R. S. Dalal High School, Broach.

Mr. W. T. Saxton, on return from military duty, to be Professor of Botany, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad.

Mr. C. R. W. Griffith, Head Master, Poona High School, has been permitted by his Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Glen Liston, C.I.E., M.D., D.P.H., I.M.S., Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, is granted, with effect from the 8th March 1919, such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Mr. J. P. Orr, C.B.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Chairman, City of Bombay Improvement Trust, is granted such privilege leave of absence as may be due to him on the 22nd March 1919, or the subsequent date of relief, in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Tilson Hudson, C.M.G., Bombay, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to his Majesty's approval; with effect from the 10th December, 1918.

Khan Bahadur Assistant Surgeon E. S. Bharucha, L.M. and S., Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 12th April 1919 or from the subsequent date of relief.

Rao Bahadur Assistant Surgeon P. V. Shikhare, L.M. and S., to act as Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona, during the absence on leave of Khan Bahadur Assistant Surgeon E. S. Bharucha, L. M. and S.

Mr. G. H. Thiselton-Dyer, A.M.I.C.E., Mechanical Engineer to Government, is appointed to act as Sanitary Engineer to Government, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. H. O. B. Shoveridge, M. Inst. C. E., appointed acting Chief Engineer in Sind.

INDIA AND GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be extremely thankful if you will kindly give me space in the columns of your valuable paper for the publication of the following letter:—

A Deputation of British Indian Colonists of East Africa is now in India and have been in communication with the Secretariat at Delhi since a fortnight with a view to getting an appointment to wait upon his Excellency the Viceroy in order to lay before him certain grievances and hardships under which they are labouring in that newest and perhaps the last Colony that has been added to the British Empire, but the prospects of their ever getting any way near his Excellency do not seem to be very bright.

The East African Indians have adopted this course because their representations to the Governors of that Colony and also to the Secretary of State for the Colonies have only helped matters to go from bad to worse as both the Local and the Home Governments seem to be so completely under the influence and control of a handful of White Settlers who, according to Lord Cranworth in his latest book on East Africa—"A Colony in the Making"—have given the country the reputation in England of being a place, "Where they shoot natives and stone their Governors", and by drastic measures and resorting to acts of lawlessness have in the long run almost invariably succeeded in getting what they demanded. As all unconstitutional methods and rude measures are abhorred by the Indians they have come here to lay their grievances before the Ruler of their Mother country and the Indian public in general, in the hope of exciting sympathy in their minds which may ultimately cause the authorities in England to remove the political disabilities and hardships which exist in their way at present to the detriment of their economic development and future prosperity.

With the exception of one, or perhaps two, instances, the White Settlers of East Africa have had the impunity to demonstrate their protests in papers and public meetings in an extremely rude fashion against the choice and selection of his Majesty the King in the appointment of various Governors of the Protectorate, attended in one instance by a threat of physical violence demonstrated by an assembly of Europeans in front of the Government House which resulted in the suspension of two members of the Legislative Council who had joined the assembly. A series of other unlawful acts, such as flogging of natives in front of the Court House and in presence of the Magistrate and Police officers for some slight impertinence on the part of the natives, burning the huts of natives and shooting them on suspicion of theft, etc., have only gone to strengthen the power and influence of this peculiar White Settlement who in aggregate numbers throughout the Protectorate hardly represent the population of a village, viz. 5,000.

There is a Legislative Council in the country consisting of 12 European officials and eight non-official Europeans with no Indian representation of any kind and through their complete ignorance of Indian ways and customs they legislate all sorts of curious laws, as, for instance, the Marriage Law of the country, which is applied to all Indians, requires the presence of a bride and the bridegroom in a Church or Registrar's Office in order to validate their marriage contract and many other laws totally repugnant to Indian ideals and interests are similarly passed.

In Nairobi, the capital town of the Protectorate, a Municipality consisting of a majority of Government officials, namely, 9 Government officials, 6 non-official Europeans, 2 British Indians and one Goan, existed up to the end of last year, but because the Government disagreed to adopt certain measures recommended by the non-officials, the latter went on strike; this resulted in the abdication of the Government officials and the Administration condescended to hand over the monopoly of the municipal affairs to non-official Europeans by reorganising the Committee consisting of 16 non-official Europeans to be elected, 2 Indians and one Goan to be nominated by the Governor, the District Commissioner being the only Government official occupying the chair. The British Indians, whose population in Nairobi is in the proportion of five to one and who own immoveable property equal to, if not more than, Europeans and pay nearly 66 per cent. of the municipal taxes, have naturally declined to accept this disgraceful and scandalous proposition and declined to sit in the Council at all.

THE REAL DANGER.

The antagonism of the white settlers towards the British Indians has now reached its climax as a petition is now being presented to the Prime Minister of England requesting that the Indians in East Africa may not be given any form of franchise and that their emigration be prohibited with a view to their ultimate exclusion from the colony. Judging from the past experience there is the real danger of their desires being gratified some day or the other in the absence of any kind of resistance from the India side and what happened in South Africa ten years ago will soon be repeated in East Africa.

We, the Indians, have a peculiar habit of "locking the stable after the horse has been stolen" and rather than take preventive measures to check an evil we always prefer to leave matters in abeyance till we are actually confronted with the disaster. Now is the time for the whole Indian nation to protest in unequivocal terms that she will not tolerate and witness in silence the infringements of inherent rights of British Citizenship of her sons in the colonies and especially in the last Crown Colony namely British East Africa, otherwise when we are actually expelled from East Africa all our appeals and mournings will be absolutely of no avail.

The Indian Colonists in East Africa have practically no one in England sufficiently interested to make representations on their behalf, their own countrymen in India, who, either through ignorance of the state of Indian affairs in East Africa or through mere negligence and carelessness, have throughout the past years assumed an attitude of indifference and aloofness to their brethren in this new and promising Colony, have completely lacked in showing any kind of sympathy or encouragement and they hardly seem to realise that the Indians in East Africa are a part and parcel of the Indian nation and their troubles are the troubles of India itself. This is how at least every other nation or State regards its Colonists.

The Indian deputation from East Africa, on landing in Bombay, found India plunged into a very curious muddle, and the energies of the whole country so frantically directed in the condemnation of the iniquitous Black Bills called the Rowlatt Bills, that drawing their attention to the Colonial problems seemed to be an impossibility.

The present should have been the happy time when India should have been busy in making pleasant representations for the demand for compensation for millions of lives sacrificed by her in the recent contest and the Government's time should have been occupied in equally pleasant task of rewarding the heroes, pacifying the woes of widows whose husbands have fallen in the field by making them comfortable in future life, rather than stirring a storm in a tea cup and wasting its most valuable time in safeguarding against the bogey of the presence of certain anarchists in India, whose numbers, if any, cannot possibly be alarming enough to warrant the construction of such a huge sledge hammer to kill the fly. The Indian public, I take it, wants anarchists among them no more than the Government does, but, giving undue importance to the idea and creating a live controversy so actively opposed by the people is the surest way of creating germs for the inception and generation of such dangerous and horrible beings. This was the time when India should have risen as one man to support the scheme, for the framing of which men like Sir Aga Khan, late Mr. Gokhale and Sir Theodore Morrison have devoted so much time and energy, which scheme, namely, the creation of an Indian Colony in German East Africa without the popular support of the public of India appears to be doomed.

Twenty years after now, when—let us hope—India will have gained Self-Government and when it will sorely feel the necessity of an outlet and expansion in the world she will feel the consequence of its present criminal neglect in letting an unique chance of acquiring a Colony for herself to slip off her hands as the door of outer world will then have been completely closed against her. There is not going to be another world war in a hurry and the chance that lies in front of your door now and which is now being kicked by you may never come back to you.

There is no earthly reason why the Germans or any other nation in the world should be more entitled to German East Africa than the Indians and no idealist with any stretch of imagination can accuse the British Indians or Great Britain of acquiring German East Africa for the future colonisation of the overflowing millions of the Indian Empire.

The whole of what is now known as British and German East Africa has historically, geographically and, naturally been under the sphere of influence of India from times immemorial. The Indians have been trading on the east coasts of Africa from almost pre-historic times and since 1889, when the dispute of two ruling brothers of Muscat and Zanzibar was referred to Lord Canning, then Viceroy of India, East Africa has virtually been a subsidised dependency of India and a considerable sum of money was paid annually out of the Indian Treasury to maintain peace in the interest of the commercial and other interest of the British Indian subjects.

It was only in 1885 that the German agents began their intrigues in the dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar by getting bogus treaties signed by the Native Chiefs of Savage tribes in the interior, which action was strongly protested against by the Sultan of Zanzibar as infringement of his sovereign rights and also by Lord Granville, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the British Government and in the interest of British Indian trade which existed there. The German Government, of course, with their usual subtle methods disavowed any intention of annexation of territory and preached the humane and philanthropic principle of spreading civilization among the natives of Africa in justification of their presence, and it was merely through the weak policy of the British statesmen that the Germans were allowed to increase their influence to an extent which now gives them the claim of regarding that country as a German Colony.

There is a very large number of Indian traders throughout German East Africa, in fact, the whole trade is in their hands. Imagine what will be the fate of these people if the Germans return to the Colony! All the hatred and vengeance for the British nation will be displayed in the treatment of this weak and ruled community by the German Rulers. In the year 1875 the Egyptians actually occupied a part of the country for some time, and, had it not been owing to the express desire of the British that they retired after some months occupation, they would probably have been the possessors of the country with as sound claims as those of the Germans. Above all the Germans have many other places under the Sun while India has none.

It is question of now or never and if the people of India do not strike while the iron is hot and make a popular and united representation before the Peace Conference to decide the future destiny of the country, the climate of which in most parts is, throughout the year, as pleasant as the hills of India with such enormous possibilities of future prosperity as can hardly be dreamt of in India, it will be the misfortune of India.

I may mention here that the White colonists of British East Africa, whose avowed business it is to oppose all projects of Indian colonisation abroad, have passed a resolution in the Legislative Council protesting against the scheme of Indian Colonisation in German East Africa and it is up to India now to act and to show signs of life.

I will be only too pleased to furnish any enquirers with details and particulars of both British and German East Africa and the prospects of migration and colonisation there, where poverty and misery is known to none.—Yours, etc.,

SHAMS-UD-DEEN.

TO-MORROW'S RACES.

14TH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

First race starts at 2-50 p.m.

THE SALISBURY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Mazboot 9-2, Redspear 8-13, Symrex 8-12, Kenilworth 8-12, Premiere 8-7, Fire Finch 8-6, Pertinacious 8-4, Miss Rollestone 8-3, Fine Trout 8-3, Nerissa 7-10, Lucky Queen 7-10.

THE BIRMINGHAM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Belle Syme 9-7, South Star 8-8, Peach Melba 8-5, Veiled Certainty 8-0, Lucky Thought 7-1.

THE SHIRAZ PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Dictate 10-3, Rose Hill 9-3, Sufwat 9-3, Royal Court 9-2, Hadoor 8-13, Fury 8-11, Good Morning 8-11, Nassau 8-10, Tawdry 8-9, Palermo 8-7, Ferry Boat 8-7, Najdi 8-6, Mechanic 8-3, Gold King (late Cingalee) 8-9, Red Prince 7-13, Bayonet 7-13, Black Ivory 7-12, Good Luck 7-8.

Division II.

Victor 9-7, Beadmaker 9-3, Ajmer 9-2, Caulkey 9-0, Kokab 8-11, Harrington 8-4, Heera 8-4, Mettle 8-3, Colonial 8-3, Ritchie 7-12, Mooshir (late Mudkoor) 7-7, Ormuz 7-7, Orphan 7-3, Napier 7-3, Muckdunia 7-0, Shanavaz 6-7.

Division III.

Ala Allah 9-7, Hatham 9-7, Sir Martin 9-2, Tankard 8-11, Raven 8-8, Fairy Gold 8-8, Powerful 8-8, Contest 8-4, Winning Post 8-2, Marconigram 8-0, Ayr Laddie 7-9, First Attempt 7-8, Three Fifty 7-6, Fattahabad 7-4, Deep Sea 7-2, Little John 7-0, Tired Tim 7-0, Allearh 6-9, My Royal 6-7, Boxer 6-7.

THE BEYRUT PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Talhat 7-13, Rosewood 7-0, Distemper 8-13, Archduke 8-3, Life Guard 8-3, Kitchener 7-13, Bayard 8-11, Shirvin 9-3, Majestic Balm 7-13, Speedwell 8-13, Tiger 8-11 Paladin 9-1, Anarchist 8-11, Cleaver 8-13, Professor 8-11, Dublin 7-13, Kenjoch 7-13, Doncaster 8-3, Khosrou 7-13, Blue Bonnet 8-3, Junior 9-3, Hill Station 7-13, Nasriyeh 8-3, Peninsula 8-3 and Peace Day 8-11.

Division II.

Ellis 7-13, Gay Peter 8-11, Grey Hero 9-1, Deceiver 8-11, Sir Visto 9-3, Kherallah 8-3, Martaban 7-13, Asfoor 8-3, Proud Boy 8-13, Sher Khan 9-3, Jamnagar 7-13 Master Baig 7-13, Mukree 8-3, Ringleader 7-0, Dunbar 8-13, Good Star 7-0, Spring Dew 8-13, Companion 7-13, Hikmat 8-13, Lockmoor 7-0, Newcastle 8-3, Huntsman 9-3, America 7-13 and Disguise 8-3.

Division III.

Naram 7-13, Galib 9-3, Cyclone 8-13, Mumtaz 7-13, Darjeeling 9-3, Lamington 6-10, Ganga Rat 7-13, Chunzia 7-0, Eastern Star 9-3, Beta 7-13, Unity 8-13, Honey 9-3, Inspector 7-13, Lahamood 7-13, Amber 8-11, Bahadurjung 8-3, Deal Wood 8-13, Hope 8-3, Red Ace 8-13, Minstrel 7-0, Swan 7-0, Baktiari 7-0, By Chance 8-13 and Gloriator 8-11.

PLEA FOR MERCHANT SEAMEN.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I quite agree with all that George Hall says, in reference to the Merchant Seamen not being allotted a place in the public reception about to be accorded to the greatest seaman of our age, Lord Jellicoe.

I am, however, [illegible] surprised that we have been forgotten, for, from the day upon which War was declared, Government officials in general, and Naval authorities in particular were never found wanting in public protestations of their deep anxiety to do us justice, but they have shown at every opportunity instinctive tyranny and trampled on our rights at all times. What marvel is it then that we should be left out of the Jellicoe reception?

I cannot help thinking that the great Admiral would, on this occasion, approve of the Merchant Seamen being represented at his reception in the Port of Bombay.

I cannot help thinking also that he would remember that his father was a Merchant Captain, and he ought to remember that from the earliest stages of the War, we have been contributors to his own great renown and that down to the last phase of the Naval fighting which has helped to make his name imperishable—from the great Review—to the great Surrender. The "Merchant Seamen", with whom the Navy is partly manned, were the inseparable auxiliaries to the glory with which the Navy's unparalleled successes have been crowned.

Whose were the ships and men, who transported the men, stores and food, necessary for the defence of our glorious Empire and civilization in general? What desperate valour was it that kept the Merchant Ships on the seas that were strewn with death—his pride of profession which he lowers not to the Navy or any other service.

I appeal to the public of Bombay, for they must needs remember that day, when the Germans launched their submarines against the British Merchant Ships and Seamen with a precision of the most deadly science. Did those Seamen hesitate for an instant? No. It is to their glory and their children's glory, they continued their calling and went down to the sea in their ships. Tell me if you can, if the Merchant Seamen died with less heroic valour than the men of the Navy, Army, and R. I. M.?

Partakers in every peril—in the glory shall we not be permitted to partake and as a requital for our service shall we be shut out from all public receptions and shunned in general?—Yours, etc.,

R. M. D.,
Master Mariner.

RESULT OF M. S. EXAMINATION.

The following gentlemen have passed in the examination of Master of Surgery:—Mr. N. J. Bandorawalla and Mr. S. H. Pandit.

BLACK BILL.

VALIANT FIGHT BY NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

AMENDMENTS THROWN OUT BY OFFICIAL MAJORITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, March 12.

The Council reassembling after lunch Mr. Patel thought his Excellency's announcement that the Council would sit again after six in the evening showed that the officials had decided to pass the Bill with their standing majority. He supported Mr. Banerjea's amendment as it would defer the evil day and the delay may bring about some change in the attitude of the Government.

MR. EMERSON.

Mr. Emerson spoke from the standpoint of one who had occasion to cope with the crimes which the Bill wanted to extinguish in the country. He referred to the Comilla shooting case and read the English translation of a notice served by revolutionaries on a man calling upon him to pay them Rs. 7,000 in order that members might arrive at a proper conclusion. He wished to describe to them the condition of affairs in Bengal in 1915.

The hon. member was giving various instances when his Excellency drew his attention that he should confine himself to the amendment.

Mr. Emerson said he was trying to prove how very urgent the matter was. He was giving those instances to show what the condition of Bengal was prior to the passing of the Defence of India Act, and he next proposed to show the present condition of affairs. He said the recruiting was still going on, if the measure was now postponed the hon. members would in a way be discouraging the people still working to carry on the movement.

SIR FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy was not convinced by Mr. Emerson's arguments and supported Mr. Banerjea's amendment.

SIRDAR SUNDER SINGH.

Sirdar Sunder Singh said unfortunately he was not present when the Bill was introduced. He was aware that the measure would create a situation in which there would be the danger of innocent people suffering with the wicked. He urged the acceptance of the amendment.

MR. JINNAH.

Mr. Jinnah said that in answer to Mr. Ironside he would say the reason why they wanted postponement and reference to outside bodies was the peculiar constitution of their legislature. He did not believe that the members of the type of their Law Member and Sir Sankaran Nair and Sir George Barnes could possibly have in their heart of hearts liked the measure. He did not doubt the sincerity of the Government, but Mr. Ironside forgot that the Government, as at present constituted, had no check whatsoever. They found that the Governor-General in Council with an official majority at their back had decided that the Bill should go through. They found the non-officials had decided to oppose it. Were the Government wrong or were the non-officials wrong? Had the non-officials gone mad that not a single member supported the measure? Were they wrong in asking the Government to stay their hands? The atmosphere in the Council chamber was surcharged with this spirit that the Government were determined to carry the Bill through and the non-official members were determined to oppose it. Was that not a situation that needed to be solved? The best thing was to get outside help. If Mr. Ironside was right in saying that the Indian gentlemen told him they wanted the Bill in Bengal for the sake of sober people they would hear that opinion. If they got such opinion would not the Government's hands be strengthened?

Mr. Jinnah continuing said the Law Member shook his head. He had the greatest regard for the Law Member and he did not like to say anything against him, but he would say this, he (Law Member) was still the advocate and once he took up the cause he was to advocate and nothing but vocate it. He was surprised to hear Mr. Ironside, a Britisher, say that the Bill was admittedly meant to apply to a small and wicked section of the community and why should the bigger and saner section take up this attitude. He would ask Mr. Ironside to study the history of his own country. Mr. Ironside's countrymen had fought and shed their blood since the time of King John for the principle that no man's liberty be taken away without trial. It was not the wicked they wanted to protect. It was the innocent for whom they were pleading. If the Government were determined to carry the measure through, all he would say was that he for one believed the consequences would be most unfortunate. It was said that if time were given the agitation would grow. grow worse. How could it be worse when at the present moment the agitation was at its height? The Law Member had said that the agitation would be what the politicians chose to make it. If the Law Member had any experience of public life in this country the speaker was sure he would not have said this. In this connection he said he had received a telegram from the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council signed by Mr. G. K. Parekh, the mildest of mild men. Their association had unanimously resolved to request the speaker to express an emphatic protest against the Bill.

Referring to Mr. Ironside's remark that concession to public opinion on this point would at once be taken as a sign of weakness, he said, it was a monstrous suggestion to make. He thought this argument was brought in to stiffen the back of Government.

In conclusion he begged the Government to consider this question. Did the Government doubt their sincerity, did the Government think they were opposed to the measure for the sake of opposition, did the Government think they (Government) had the welfare of his country and they had not, did they think he wanted a revolution and they did not, did the Government think he wanted disorder and they did not? He had got up purely for the sake of convincing Mr. Ironside and he would now say if he (Mr. Ironside) were standing in the speaker's position and if he understood the Bill and if he had been brought up in the traditions of Great Britain he would do the same.

MR. SASTRI.

Mr. Sastri said Mr. Ironside had suggested if the Government yielded on this occasion it would be a sign of weakness. He thought that if the Government yielded in this matter it would not be weakening but strengthening their position. Instances in point were the Government's decision regarding the indentured emigration and publication of the reforms report which had gone a great way to calm the situation. The vital issue was how were they to deal with the anarchist and in this connection he would point out to Mr. Ironside that the principal feature of the love of liberty was love of liberty for others.

With regard to extending the Defence of India Act by an ordinance, he said these measures carried on their character of being emergent. He thought by postponing the measure there would be a great moral gain to all. He would consider it a great blessing if the Government were induced at this last moment on political grounds to agree to the postponement.

With regard to the argument about reforms he said it was ominous that the Government of India should have so much anxiety to conciliate the English opinion that was so unjust and so uncharitable. He submitted there was no urgency in the matter. Emergency had already been coped with and the Government were well armed to meet any difficulty of this kind. He supported the amndment.

"THREAT OF PASSIVE RESISTANCE."

GOVERNMENT'S DETERMINATION TO PROCEED WITH BILLS.

DELHI, March 12.

In replying to the debate on Mr. Banerjea's amendment:—

Sir William Vincent speaking on behalf of the Government said, it was to his mind a matter of regret, of great regret, and he spoke with great sincerity, that the Government were unable to accept the amendment. He regretted because of the support it had received from a number of members who were frequently able to co-operate with the Government. The question of urgency of legislation of the measure was debated at great length when the Bill was introduced and referred to the Select Committees and he should like to know what had happened since then to reverse the decision not to postpone the measure. Had the Bill been materially changed and made more drastic? Mr. Chanda had said there was radical amendment of Clause 20. He thought it would be time enough to deal with the matter when a specific amendment came up for discussion, but no member could suggest that the Bill, taken all in all, was not modified, and that in the sense of making it less drastic than before. He submitted there existed no reason now for republishing the Bill which did not exist at the date of first hearing.

Sir William then dealt with the various criticisms of the members. The first suggestion, he said, was that the public feeling was much agitated and there was the prospect of passive resistance. He did not wish to deal with this question of passive resistance, but he was glad to see many members of this Council had repudiated the idea and did their best to discourage the movement. It must be a matter of regret that a man of Mr. Gandhi's character had lent his support to it. But he did not think that the members of this Council should suggest that the attitude of the Government of India should be affected by a threat of this character. Mr. Banerjea had taken a different line. He had said that if the measure were postponed agitation would be less formidable. He wished he could believe that were so. Dr. Sapru had taken a different view, the more the Government yielded in the matter the greater force the agitation would take. He would not take that as a reason against the amendment if there were other reasons for postponing the measure. Another argument was that the Government had consented to republish the other Bill and therefore they should take the same course over this Bill. The answer to this was very simple and very short. The other Bill was entirely different, it was a permanent piece of legislation and it stood on an entirely different footing.

Another argument suggested was that the passing of the Bill might prejudice reforms. He thought he did not need to say anything more on the subject. It was frequently said that the Government did not believe this action could prejudice the advent of reforms. They believed on the other hand that failure to deal with revolutionary crime would impair the chance of political progress in this country.

REASONS FOR HURRYING THE BILL.

Continuing Sir William said on the last occasion he had told the Council what the actual position was. For the time being the movement was checked, but if the powers the Government possessed were removed, he ventured to say, that there would be such a recrudescence of the movement and such a discouragement to and disheartening of their officers that the result would be disastrous to the peace and good government of the country. Revolutionary movement was not dead and the measure was of the greatest urgency. On the last occasion he had read extracts to show what the intentions of the anarchists were. Then it was said they had failed to consult the local Governments and also to ascertain the public opinion. Now they had really had the best opinions on the measure. From one year before the war they had been discussing with the local Governments the desirability of passing a similar measure. Had the war not intervened they should have had to pass a special legislation to deal with this crime earlier. It was not fair to say they had not consulted the local Governments fully and comprehensively. As a matter of fact the recommendations of the Rowlatt Committee were circulated to the local Governments and they had received their opinions on it and they had also consultations with the leading officers sent up by the local Governments. With regard to the opinions of public bodies, he observed, that the Rowlatt report had been public property for eight months and every public body had ample opportunity to express its opinion. There had been no lack of criticisms from public bodies. He had received numerous criticisms. It was true they had not the opinions of the High Courts, on the other hand they had the opinions of a number of judicial officers and the Committee from whose recommendations the Bill was drafted consisted entirely, with one exception of one professional lawyer, of judicial officers The Bill was not hatched in the chambers of the Secretariat nor did it emanate from the bureaucratic Civilians. It had emanated from a committee of three judges, one Indian lawyer, and one official, and it could not be said that judicial opinion was not taken. While on this point he further observed that judging from the past experience so far as parts two, three, and four, of the Bill were concerned the Calcutta High Court, if the Bill was referred to them would say they were not concerned with those parts of the Bill. The Government were not pushing this Bill through with light heart. Their reasons were that peace might be made at any moment. After that the Government wished to be in a position not to make use of the measures which were intended merely for the period of war. The Government had been accused of using emergency measures of war unfairly, and the force of that accusation would be redoubled if after the conclusion of peace those measures were used. Moreover the Government could not take the risk of there being a gap between the date upto which the Defence of India Act would remain in force and the date on which the new legislation would come in force.

GOVERNMENT'S JUSTIFICATION.

Sir William then referred to the argument about the power to promulgate an ordnance and observed that when the Defence of India Act was passed Sir Reginald Craddock had given an undertaking that the Act would remain in force during the war only and if it was extended by an ordnance the Government might very well be accused of breach of faith. Some members had asked the Government to extend the period of the Defence of India Act. Was that not an admission that there was necessity for such a legislation, that preventive measures were necessary? The hon. members were asking the Government to do as an executive act what they reprobated as a legislative act. The course taken by the Government was more open and honest. The Government believed no useful purpose would be served by republishing the Bill. They must now proceed with the Bill and must not allow themselves to be prevented from doing so by threats of agitation. He could only say they were not pressing this Bill out of any desire to flout opinions of the members, but they honestly believed that the measure was really needed. He therefore regretted very sincerely that he must oppose the motion.

The Council reassembled at 6 o'clock after the garden party and the Viceroy continued to preside.

AUTOMATIC REJECTION OF NON-OFFICIAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Chanda withdrew his amendment, which was to the effect that the Bill as amended by the Select committee be republished and circulated for opinion of among others High Courts and Chief Courts.

Mr. Khaparde's amendment for republication of the Bill and Mr. Ayyangar's amendment for referring the Bill including the minutes of dissent by Pandit Malaviya and Messrs. Khaparde and Patel to local governments for opinion were rejected.

Mr. Chanda's next amendment that the revised Bill be recommitted to a Select Committee with instructions to report to the Council during the next Simla session was rejected by 37 to 15.

Loss of their amendment automatically put Mr. Chanda's next amendment which was to the effect that Sir Claude Hill, Sir Sankaran Nair, Messrs. Jinnah, Sarma and M. Haque be added to the Select Committee.

Mr. Patel next moved that the Select Committee's report be taken into consideration this day 1921. This was, he said a very reasonable demand in view of the Government's determination to pass the bill and not abandon it.

Sir William Vincent said that the measure was one of great emergency and he could not accept the amendment.

The amendment was rejected by 37 to 10.

POWERS OF INDIAN LEGISLATURE QUESTIONED.

Mr. Khaparde moved that the Bill be not taken into consideration until the Governor-General in Council receives from Parliament an express authority by an Act of Parliament to pass it. He said the Indian Legislature was a subordinate legislature. He referred to the Government of India Act of 1916, Sections 32 and 65, and held that Government of India had not the power to enact a law like the one before the Council unless especially empowered to do so by Parliament, as it affected the allegiance of British subjects in India.

Sir George Lowndes dwelt at length on the point whether the Government of India had the power to legislate, which was questioned by Mr. Khaparde. He maintained that the Government of India had full powers and said Mr. Jinnah had only referred to the minority judgment of Lord Shaw.

The amendment was rejected.

The motion that the Select Committee's report be taken into consideration was adopted.

The Viceroy congratulated the Council on the admirable temper throughout the debate on this very controversial subject.

The Council adjourned till Thursday at ten minutes past seven.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

DELHI, Mar. 13.

A meeting of the Imperial Council was held this morning, the Viceroy presiding. The Viceroy said before they proceeded with the further discussion of the Bill, he would inform the Council of the procedure he intended to adopt. The Bill would be considered clause by clause and when an amendment to a particular clause was moved, the question would be put whether the clause, or the clause as amended from the part of the Bill would be accepted. He said there was no amendment relating to the preamble and he, therefore, put the question to the Council whether the preamble do form part of the bill.

The motion was agreed to, Mr. Patel's voice only being heard against it.

CLAUSE I.

Mr. Chanda moved the following amendment:—That after sub-clause (2) of clause (1) the following sub-clause be inserted:—(2) (a). This Act shall not come into force till six months will have elapsed after the formation of the New Legislative Councils in accordance with the Reform Scheme, provided however, that, if anarchical and revolutionary crimes become prevalent in any part of British India before that, the Governor-General may with the consent of the Legislative Council make a declaration to that effect in the "Gazette of India" and introduce any provisions of the Act, or if necessary, the whole Act in such part."

He called the law extraordinary, as it tended to empower the Executive with judicial powers and held that in case of such an extraordinary law, it would be only proper to consult the Council, to make a declaration. Sir William Vincent was unable to accept the amendment, which was opposed to the spirit and provision of the Bill. Details of administration need not be referred to the Council. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Chanda next moved that the duration of the Act be for one year. Sir William Vincent said Government could not agree to amendment. There were many who thought the period of three years was inadequate.

Pandit Malaviya thought three years was too long a period. If the evil existed after the expiration of one year, Government would still be in a position, with its official majority, to extend the operation of Act.

The amendment was negatived.

Mr. Patel moved that the duration of the Act be for one year, and it should work into operation from the date of the passing of the Reform Bill in Parliament. He said if necessity arose the operation of the Act could always be extended. As his Excellency knew there was no real urgency and he, therefore, suggested that the Act might be passed now, but its operation withheld till the Reform Bill was passed.

Sir William Vincent in opposing the motion, said he had endeavoured to make it clear that the measure was of the greatest urgency. The present argument was inconsistent with the previous argument that there would be no necessity for this measure after the reforms were introduced.

The amendment was moved negatived. Clause (1) was passed.

CLAUSE 2.

On consideration of clause (2), Mr. Sarma moved that the following definition be inserted in the clause:—"Revolutionary movement means movement directed to the overthrow by force of his Majesty's established government in India."

Dr. Sapru in supporting the amendment said it seemed to him the amendment was consistent with the avowed object of the bill and declared policy of Government. Mr. Sarma's definition brought out very well the meaning of the movement.

Mr. Chanda supported the amendment.

Pandit Malaviya also supported the amendment. He said unless the definition was given the language was liable to be misconstrued and it might lead some petulant Governor to take action, which might not commend itself to sensible men. He thought it was necessary to put matter beyond doubt.

Sir George Lowndes said it was at the express and unanimous request of non-official members in the Select Committee, the word "revolution" was inserted in the bill. The word was not defined because it was not a legal, or technical expression and Government did not intend to use it in any but the popular and dictionary sense. They could not translate the dictionary in the bill. When a petulant Governor was in doubt and wished to ascertain the meaning, he would find it meant "attempt to overthrow by force Government established by law, or action of a celestial body in moving round a particular orbit."

Mr. Sastri admitted the word was inserted at the instance of himself and his friends. At that time he was unaware of the ordinary meaning, but as it was pointed out now it might include peaceful revolutions. People would be frequently found to use the word in an innocent way. For example, in the recent political debates the Montagu-Chelmsford report was described as revolutionary. The Congress-League scheme was described by a still larger body of men as revolutionary. He saw no harm in defining the word in the bill.

Mr. S. N. Banerjea associated with the remarks of Mr. Sastri. He said the amendment did not interfere with the scope of the bill and made the object of bill more transparent and clear.

Mr. Shafi and Mr. Jinnah further supported the amendment.

SIR W. VINCENT'S OPPOSITION.

Sir William Vincent replying for Government said it would be more considerate to Government if points like these were raised in the Select Committee. To the ordinary man in the street, the meaning of the word "revolutionary" was clear. If the members saw the Bill they would find the word was used in connection with the word "anarchical" and was therefore, incapable of misconstruction. It could not be applied to any but criminal movement. According to clause (3), Part I was to be applied if the Governor General-in-Council was satisfied that anarchical or revolutionary movements were being prompted and that scheduled offences in connection with such movements were prevalent. That indicated sufficiently the character of the word "revolutionary." The word might be used loosely by newspapers, but it did not follow that responsible authorities would place any but an accurate definition upon the word. Then again under the Bill, the authority to describe what the word "revolutionary" meant was not a court, but the Governor General-in-Council and it had never been suggested and he hoped it would never be suggested that the Government of India were not bound by the authoritative statement made in their behalf in this Council.

Mr. Sarma in reply urged again that no harm would be done in inserting the definition in the Bill.

AMENDMENT LOST

The amendment, on being put to vote, was negatived and on a division being taken, at the instance of Mr. Patel it was declared lost by 33 to 18.

The first two clauses were passed at 12-15 and the Council proceeded to discuss the clause relating to Part I which provide for the constitution of courts and the procedure to be adopted for the trial of anarchical crimes.

MR. PATEL'S SUGGESTION TO DELETE PART I.

Mr. Patel moved that the whole of Part I of the Bill be deleted. He said the object of this part of the Bill was to obtain speedy trial. Here the authors of the Bill had lost sight of the Criminal Amendment Act of 1908. The only difference between that Act and the present Bill was that the commitment proceedings were provided for in the former, but these were to be ex-parte. He thought that the chapter was unnecessary.

Sir James Dubolay said Mr. Patel had not attacked the provision of the Bill, and had this been made, his task would have been easy. The abuses of prolonging the proceedings were fairly obvious. The Rowlatt Committee had gone into the matter and had given their conclusions. This was a vital principle of the Bill and the Council had committed themselves to it when they referred the Bill to the Select Committee.

Mr. Jinnah said if the object was to obtain a still speedier trial, the proper course was to amend the existing Act. If that was the object of Government he assured Government of greater support. He could not understand the object of Government in repeating the statute.

Pandit Malaviya supported Mr. Patel's amendment. He thought they were moving in the wrong direction. Even the Irish Coercion Act did not seek to provide for a speedy trial, but it provided for a fair and impartial trial. Government, he observed, should shudder to think of the consequences of a speedy trial, if that trial was to end in the obliteration of a fellow-being.

Mr. Sarma suggested that either the Act of 1908 should be repealed, or amended, to bring it in line with this part of the Bill.

AMENDMENT NEGATIVED.

Sir William Vincent said the gravity of the point raised was that they had the Act of 1908, but the answer to that was pretty simple. The procedure under Act 1908 was entirely different from the procedure to be adopted under this Bill. After pointing those out, the Home Member went on to say the Act of 1908 was in some respects wider. The existence of certain circumstances was not a condition precedent to the institution of proceedings under the Act of 1908. He repudiated the insinuation of Pundit Malaviya that a fair and impartial trial would not be obtained. In conclusion, he said had this Act been made permanent, it was the intention of Government to repeal the Act of 1908, but even now Government would have to consider that question.

Mr. Patel having replied, the amendment was negatived.

The Council then adjourned for lunch.

CLAUSE 3.

When the Council reassembled after lunch Mr. Khaparde moved that the notification to be made to apply Part I of the Bill should be made by the Governor-General in Legislative Council instead of the Governor-General-in-Council. Mr. Khaparde said his amendment arrived at a formality which was calculated to reassure the people. It would give an opportunity for a public explanation as to why Government was taking action

Mr. Patel said the next amendment which stood in his name was somewhat similar and he would like to support Mr. Khaparde. He asked Government to share the responsibility with the representatives of the people.

Sir William Vincent said this amendment and some others which followed raised constitutional questions of importance. This was an attempt to control the Executive in matters of detail by legislature. Parliament did not interfere in the details of administration. A deliberative body could not deal with details of administration and was con-cerned only with principles. The responsibility for carrying out details should always remain with the Executive. What was true of Parliament was much more true of the Indian Legislative Council. Apart from this constitutional objection, there were practical objections also. The necessity for bringing into operation a part of the Act might arise when the Council was not sitting. It might be argued that the Council might be summoned when required. That, the Home Member said, was difficult to work in practice. He opposed the amendment, which was put to vote and lost.

A similar amendment moved by Mr. Patel was also lost.

MR. SARMA'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Sarma then moved an amendment that the Act should not be applied before opportunity was given to Imperial Council or to the Council of a province to which the Act was to be applied and that the notification of applying should be withdrawn after one year on the recommendation made by three-fifths majority of either Council. Mr. Sarma said there was no question of interfering in matters of detail. What it really meant was that they were vesting the executive with extraordinary powers subject to certain limitations. By passing this amendment the Council would be giving an opportunity to the public at the end of one year of stating their case. The executive would still have to issue another notification in respect of the same area should the necessity arise.

Sir William Vincent opposed the motion for the same reasons. The only difference, he said, between the last amendment and this was that here the hon member wished the action of the Governor-General in Council should be controlled by the provincial legislature. The effect of the second part of the amendment was to give mandatory effect to the resolution, which was opposed to the rules and statutes. He added that the Government of India were at present responsible to His Majesty's Government and not to the Indian Legislature.

The amendment was negatived and Clause 3 stood as part of the Bill.

CLAUSE 4.

Mr. Chanda moved for an addition of a proviso to Clause 4 to the effect that the Chief Justice on information being filed before him would call upon the accused to show cause why his trial should not be held under this Act.

Sir William Vincent said this step would not contribute to speedy trials. The accused would be placed before a very impartial and strong tribunal and besides, the Chief Justice would be in a position to know the grounds of state which made it expedient to hold a trial under this Act.

The amendment was lost.

Mr. Chanda next moved for the addition of a sub-clause to the effect that the Chief Justice may order the production of the accused before him and may grant a bail.

Sir William Vincent said if this amendment were withdrawn he would move another to clause 19 which gave powers to the Chief Justice to make rules the effect of which would empower the Chief Justice to grant a bail

Mr Chanda withdrew his amendment and by the vote of the Council Clause 4 stood part of the Bill.

CLAUSE 5.

Mr. Sarma moved an amendment that the tribunal should consist of three permanent Judges of the High Court instead of three judges of the High Court. Mr. Sarma said that to inspire the confidence of the public they should have permanent judges and if officiating Judges were put on tribunals the suspicion might arise that the Judge was appointed to try this particular case.

Dr. Sapru in supporting the amendment said the charm about the permanent Judge of the High Court was not that he was abler, but because he was thoroughly independent. The Permanent Judge had no favour to expect and no frowns to fear. It was unfair to the accused, to the officiating Judges and to Government if the cases were to be tried by Judges yet to be confirmed.

Mr. Banerjea further supported the amendment.

Sir Verney Lovett said the Rowlatt Committee never for a single moment intended to convey that the officiating Judges should not be appointed.

Sir William Vincent said they had followed the recommendation of the Rowlatt Committee. Government were not choosing the Judges, but the Chief Justice, and by passing this amendment they would be casting reflection on the officiating Judges, to which he for one would not be a party.

The amendment was lost.

COURT OF APPEAL

Mr. Khaparde moved a long amendment providing for appeal and the constitution of a court of appeal, which was to be five Judges other than those comprising the special tribunal. Mr. Khaparde said this provision existed in the Irish Coercion Act and there was no reason why this provision should be inserted here and the question of speedy trial would not arise in this case.

Mr. Shafi here pointed out that the proper clause to which this amendment could be moved was Clause 17.

His Excellency asked Mr. Khaparde first to establish his court of appeal and in that case there would be no difficulty in constituting that court.

Mr. Khaparde obtained leave to move an amendment to Clause 17.

Clause five then stood part of the Bill.

AGENDA OF NEXT WEDNESDAY'S MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)
DELHI, March 13

At the meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council on the 19th instant, on the motion of Sir George Lowndes, the date of the Termination of the Present War Bill will be considered and passed. Among other Bills which will be considered and passed are the Indian Act Amendment Bill, Indian Defence Force Bill, Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment Bill and Excess Profits Duties Bill. Sir George Lowndes will introduce a Bill to supplement the Punjab Courts Act 1918. This will be taken into consideration after suspension of rules of ordinary business and passed.

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Friday, 14th March, 1919.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD ON OUR PROBLEMS.

The speech of H. E. the Governor on Wednesday is probably the shortest opening address heard in our Council, or for the matter of that, in any other Council in India; and we hope the avoidance of length and diffuseness is an indication of the earnest, business-like attitude of Sir George Lloyd in approaching the problems of social reform, which he is determined on tackling without delay. New governors are apt to be prolix in personal references, but Sir George Lloyd indulged very little in the expression of great aspirations and proceeded to make a brief statement which it is right to interpret as a summary of his present intentions. The calamities that are overwhelming the people of the Presidency are felt in other provinces as well, but none of them has to bear the distress of the times in the same way as the people of Bombay. The havoc of high prices, famine conditions and successive epidemics has been so manifest in the city that the social problems of the people have reached a degree of urgency which it is impossible to ignore. But the occasion before us is not merely one for social amelioration and scientific philanthropy, as along with their progress, the scheme of political reform has to be worked out with success. We hold firmly that the cure for most of our social and economic distress lies in the transfer of State-power to the representatives of the people, who are best qualified by intimate knowledge and sympathy to introduce social reforms at a pace which it is inherently impossible for the present bureaucratic government to equal. The Governor's assurance that the local administration will do all in its power to put into practice any scheme of reforms passed by Parliament in a spirit of genuine sympathy and anxiety to overcome difficulties, is welcome, as the success of transitional makeshifts, with all their known anomalies, will depend almost entirely on the honesty and goodwill of the bureaucracy itself. Both the public and the press are bidden to encourage the experiment, whatever it is, with support and fair comment. We would in turn remind his Excellency that just as half-measures are perilous in social reform, makeshifts in political reform may have in them the elements of failure, and the case is peculiarly so in this country, where the success of schemes depends largely on the exercise of invincible goodwill on the part of the officials. A single officer in high places may be able to throw the new system out of gear; the reforms in any event contemplate grave responsibilities for the Governor and it is for him not to suffer his individuality to be effaced by a tradition which it will be his business to elevate.

In speaking of social reform, his Excellency used the term in no communal sense, but confined it to the problems of housing, sanitation, primary education and the like—in fact, that large province of ameliorative reform which in European countries has practically ceased to be a sphere of erratic philanthropy with private citizens. The framework of power in India is too intricate for local bodies to carry initiative very far. For vigorous organisation, economic management and, above all, money, local bodies are dependent on the Government. There is chronic tardiness and paternal jealousy in Government control; and for the promotion of housing, sanitation and primary education, there is a responsibility on the part of Government which the public can share only by sufferance. "Rhetoric on these questions, pious aspirations and the like," said Sir George Lloyd, "are easy to indulge in, easier still when the speaker feels urgently, as I do, on these matters." That unfortunately is true, and in cordially welcoming this frank expression, we sincerely trust and are ready to believe that the resolution of his Excellency will prove itself to be something more than a pious aspiration. It is, no doubt, the fact that the inseparable problems of education and health, cannot be solved by a single government decree. No observer at the time of the epidemics could have failed to notice the alacrity with which public bodies respond to the call of duty and the continual readiness of non-official organisations to aid the Government and even relieve the Government in advance of their responsibilities of rescue. His Excellency is in principle right in counting ignorance and vested interests among the greatest hindrances to social reform. They are the difficulties of political reform as well. But so far as ignorance of the rules of public welfare is concerned, the ignorance is again scarcely the fault of the masses; and it is plain that for the dispelling of ignorance and for the discrediting of all varieties of quacks and nostrums, there is nothing that is so urgent as the co-operation of those who really know the people. This is a matter in which there should be a community of effort from all. If with a single eye to the welfare of the masses and without partisanship and prejudice, the Government begin on the task of cooperation, there will be a large force of public opinion to assist our way. We cannot stop where we are. Apathy has brought untold suffering and death among the people, and we rejoice that his Excellency has announced his determination to end the shame and the iniquity of it.

His Excellency was reticent to the point of silence about the smaller political questions affecting the Presidency, which cannot be ignored, but we trust that he avoided expatiating on them for the sake of present brevity. In Bombay, the habit of passive supervision over the administration of districts has brought a tradition of loose control, and friction between the authorities and the people in some areas has often been left to go on without intervention. The dilatory procedure of "circumlocution offices" has to be simplified with a drastic hand and time saved in the disposal of questions that agitate the public. Along with all this, there should be a liberal policy of respecting public opinion, and a change of feeling on the part of the Government that outside criticisms are impudent heresies that have to be tolerated and at times suppressed. We have already had too much of this hardening sense of infallibility and impatience, along with a habit of panicky sternness in the use and abuse of repressive laws at times when patience and self-scrutiny are essential. The foundations of the British Empire are stronger than some of the bureaucrats, who seek to fortify it with violence of law, imagine. We earnestly trust that Sir George Lloyd will succeed in his present programme of reform and add to it the credit of a sane and liberal administration.

FEEDER RAILWAYS.

We do not agree with Sir George Lloyd in holding that Dewan Bahadur Godbole's resolution on feeder railways travelled beyond the scope of the Bombay Legislative Council. The hon. member did not ask the local Government itself to move directly in the matter. He wanted the Government to bring to the notice of the Government of India the necessity of revising the terms of feeder railways and encouraging them. If a stickler for mere regulations and rules finds that under the present rules such a resolution as this even cannot be discussed in the Council and voted upon, the rules had better be changed without delay. The Bombay Government, however, have promised to address the Government of India on the subject. The Madras Government long ago found out an easy method of encouraging feeder railways by permitting District Local Boards to construct them. We are rather surprised that neither the mover of the resolution nor the local Government referred to this ready agency at hand to take up the work of feeder railways. We were expecting an amendment of the District Local Boards Act in this direction. But as yet the local Government has not been pleased to introduce the measure in the Council. Coming to the resolution itself, it was child's play to Dewan Bahadur Godbole, who knows the ins and outs of the business thoroughly, having been connected with the work of constructing feeder lines himself, to demonstrate the necessity of revising the present terms. We do not belong to the orthodox school which finds it necessary to say "Irrigation" whenever Government say "Railways." Both are necessary for the proper development of the country and, as Dewan Bahadur Godbole said, the rate of Railway development in India is a slow business as all other things are in India. The present length of 36,000 miles is nothing. Dewan Bahadur Godbole said that according to the standard of foremost countries there ought to be 300,000 miles of railways in India. At any rate, feeders railways deserve all the encouragement that Government can give to them. For one thing, the entire capital required for feeder railways can be raised in the country itself. They are urgently required to open up tracts which are now entirely neglected. Kanara, for instance, enjoys the unique distinction of having three miles of railway, if we exclude the recently constructed Alnavar-Dardeli railway. The Kanara forest produce which is at present greatly wasted can be utilised to a great advantage by the construction of feeder lines. In other districts also there is room for similar developments. The Hon. Mr. Seddon had the goodness to suggest that the few lines should increase the rates instead of troubling Government for more advantageous terms. He might well have spared the Council such an uncalled for cynical remark. Happily, better sense prevailed in the Council and Mr. Seddon found no supporter. Mr. Carmichael admitted that Dewan Bahadur Godbole had made out a case that, if feeder railways had to be encouraged, the terms had to be revised. The question seems to be also under the consideration of the Railway Board. Sir Arthur Anderson knows the importance of the question and may be trusted to give it favourable consideration. The local Government will no doubt write to the Government of India; meanwhile would it be too much to ask the Bombay Government to amend the District Board Act in the way suggested?

Notes of the Day.

Why the Peoples Are To Be Free.

The "Times", recently disapproved of the Persian delegates preferring "exaggerated claims." Now it has entangled itself in crude sophistries about the application of the Mandatory System so that the furtive object of controlling the entire block of the Middle East can be put under the polite Mandatory formula. Britain, we are told, has to think of India and wants to see a "barrier of free peoples" in the Middle East similar to that between the Baltic and the Adriatic. The creation of New Arabia, New Palestine, and New Armenia does not stand on independent principles, as according the "Times", the dismemberment of Turkey is being planned with a view to the establishment of a "barrier" in the Middle East, and incidentally, of course for the maintenance of freedom for all; and the free peoples are to be free not for their own sakes or to vindicate the principle of self-determination but to serve the political ends of British jingoes. The "Times" adds "That is why the question of Syria is so important to us", which is rather dubious in view of France's candidature for the "mandate" of Syria. Further, Britain's position in Egypt, it appears, gives her a special interest in Palestine, which, according to the present contention must "reach the fullest limits of its natural expansion." The phrase probably means that the whole of Palestine, including Syria, should be assigned without division. For this amiable and altruistic purpose, the "Times" wants the assistance America, though it is still doubtful of America's capacity for pretentious chicane. If it is annexation that is meant, why should not the "Times" throw off all reverence for the tertii "mandatory" and boldly ask for what it wants? The war is over.

Industrial Deadlocks.

At the first sitting of the Industrial Joint Committee of Employers and Employees Mr Lloyd George delivered a speech emphasising the need for cohesive action between the contending parties and the duty of coming to a settlement as a model of civilisation for the rest of the world. The symptoms of political and economic disturbance are varied in the different countries of Europe, but till there is a self-evolved settlement no nation is safe against the possibility of a widespread upheaval. Mr. Lloyd George said that Germany was going to pieces in the wake of Russia, and if there is no exaggeration in the statement, it is evident that we are still further off from peace than we imagined. There cannot be any peace, though there may be treaties, so long as the larger part of the continent remains in the vortex of disorder and bloodshed. The illustration of Russia and Germany was cited as a warning against the rupture of the working classes and their concerted defiance of national industries.

The Real Lesson.

These alarming catastrophes which really mark the acme of autocratic assertion by a few, must first be regarded as a warning by employers, to whom the fruits of industry have been assured in a degree which is beyond their legitimate rights. The prosperity of Britain with its enhanced national burdens depends on increased productivity. The solidarity of workers has given them the power to paralyse industries, but there should be on that ground and also that of justice larger concessions on the part of Capitalists in favour of Labour. If the Joint Committee succeed in improving the atmosphere of injustice and defiance which hangs over the factories at present, they will be setting a precedent for the solution of industrial deadlocks.

A Pious Fraud.

A "pious fraud" is defined in Church History as a fraud contrived and executed to benefit the Church or accomplish some good end on the theory that the end justifies the means. In ruling that a dissenting minute from the member of a Select Committee who refrains from signing the main report is unacceptable, the Viceroy has at best committed a "pious fraud"; but the fervour of his bureaucratic piety has made his explanation bear its own condemnation. The object was of course not the meticulous interpretation of a non-existent rule, but the finding of a way out of the whole bother. What, however, is the justification? Firstly, it has been the practice for all members of Select Committees to sign the main report: to which there is the admission of an exception which once took place in the Council. For it, there is the halting explanation that on the particular occasion no question was raised and the president's orders were not taken. The excuse has not even the merit of ingenuity, which makes the "fraud" not only pious but decidedly raw. If any more condemnation is needed, it is that absence of many occasions for strong dissent in the past does not justify the crude inferences that the right is inherently nullified according to practice. The practice appealed to is no evidence at all, since the only occasion which can be cited as relevant supports the claim of Mr. Patel.

Argument No. 2.

The other argument is that the affixing of the signature is necessary as proof of the actuality of the proceedings. Or, it is to serve as evidence that the majority is not telling lies. We do not agree, or for that matter no man with independent judgment will agree, to this theory of obtaining a signature as a corroboration of the facts. If it is exclusively for that purpose, how does it indicate that there is no support for the conclusions to which the names are subscribed? The truth is that a Select Committee report is not so much the registration of occurrences in the form of a document, as the offer of definite conclusions on certain points. It is not the guaranteeing of the veracity of the events reported that is meant, as the Select Committee report is not, we insist, a record of momentous things said in the Committee. The minority has the right to offer independent minutes and no decent code of procedure will question it. The refusal to submit the point to the sense of the Council itself completes the "pious fraud."

The Kerosine Oil Famine.

The Kerosine oil famine in the city and suburbs has been causing considerable hardship to the poorer classes. The supply in the bazar is very limited and those who are fortunate enough to get some are being charged exorbitant rates. The advantages of electric lighting are still confined to public institutions and the more prosperous localities. Some of the retail tradesmen who happen to have a supply of Kerosine oil seem to be disposed to sell it to favourite customers and particular communities. Thus not only is the oil scarce and dear, but it is difficult to obtain even in small quantities from shopkeepers who often give the whole of their supply to whom they like. These abuses tell against poor and helpless purchasers, and it is up to the authorities to see that there is a more systematic and equitable distribution till large supplies come to the market.

ADMIRAL JELLICOE'S PROCESSION.

Admiral Lord Jellicoe's route in proceeding from the Apollo Bunder to call upon his Excellency the Governor on March 14th, will probably be as follows:—

Apollo Pier Road, Esplanade Road, Churchgate Street, Queen's Road and Walkeshwar Road.

This is subject to Admiral Jellicoe's confirmation.

Through an Indian Glass.

BY A SOLDIER.

It must be a very comforting thought to many people in India at the present moment that their enforced presence in the land of their temporary, but not necessarily unpleasant, exile is proving to be the reverse of that stagnation of the faculties which might legitimately have been presumed the inevitable effect of a war-protracted sojourn in the East; and by this is meant the soothing of the mental powers as opposed to the merely sedative effects of a climate not usually regarded as conducive to bodily and spiritual well-being. It is distinctly an advantage to be in India at the present moment, away from the hectic and highly feminised atmosphere of Occidental countries and peoples who are living not only at a dangerously high pressure but with no very clear assurance that any one among them all is conversant with the principle of the safety valve; but one does not, solely upon that account, congratulate oneself upon being well out of the turmoil and the threatening explosion; no, rather, one is immensely grateful that one's environment permits of calm and more or less judicious appraisement of the many conflicting purposes at work in the world which, although they have, ostensibly, the same end in view, are by no means so clear of error that we can afford to take them at their own valuation.

Perhaps the most striking of the many phenomena afflicting the minds of men and women just now is the (or are, if anyone wants to argue about it) fact that Englishmen have not even yet grasped the elementary lesson of the War; and by this is meant that Englishmen, and particularly politically minded Englishmen, still regard themselves as the benefactors of mankind *par excellence*; they still think of themselves as beings without whom no legitimate schemes of reform may be either thought of or carried to a successful issue; they are not yet democratic, and oscillate in an extremely annoying manner between oligarchy and blatant socialism, with no very clear conception of either the one or the other; they are also led by the nose by a Press which, whatever else it may have done, has certainly fostered more genuine "hate" than the most rabid prosecutors of the gentle Hun have spouted from a thousand platforms. If the aim of the gentlemen in Fleet Street is to preserve an undiluted stream of suspicion and muddled thought, so to speak, in the midst of the erstwhile incuous pastures of English life, they are performing their job with a thoroughness that should satisfy the soul of that Super-Journalist Northcliffe to repletion.

The plain fact is this: We are still, as a people, deserving of the term applied to us by that Imperialist of all Imperialists Cecil Rhodes: "unctuous rectitude" was the form he employed, and it fits us eminently well today; we have still got the parochial conscience in human affairs, and seem constitutionally unable to rid our minds of the notion that, no matter what is wrong in our own national life, we have the right to set the rest of the world by the ears in setting in order the peccadilloes of their people, which is puritanism and hypocrisy unrelieved by even thought or necessity for interference, as for instance, the reported Belgian atrocities on the Congo, when all the time the Chartered Company in South Africa were performing similar breaches of faith against a subject race unable to [illegible] itself. This is why our politicians [illegible] shy of Wilson, and since the electorate of England has returned to power a Government admirably calculated to foster all that is subversive of true democratic principles, it may be taken for granted that the nation at large (never mind the soldiers for the moment) is at one with the intensely narrow spirit of those whom it has chosen as its masters. What the soldiers may have to say to it all when they are finally demobilised is a matter that apparently has not occurred to the minds of the people and politicians alike; for it is not to be presumed that the men who have really won the war are going to sit down supinely under a lot of people who are not yet alive to the fact that a new era has dawned upon the world. There is, however, quite a lot of common sense still abroad in England, and the vagaries of the present situation may be but the exquisite expression of the never failing English habit of "muddling through", which, if it is annoying to people whose minds are synthetised, is as true an indication of the psychology of the English as may well be desired. But how right was Shaw when he said "the English political memory is about a fortnight long"—F. W. D. C.

HIS EXCELLENCY AT MASONIC BANQUET.

There was a large and representative gathering both of Masons and Non-masons at the Freemasons' Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday evening when Lodge "Imperial Brotherhood", No. 1041, Scottish Constitution, entertained a number of guests at its Annual Dinner. Mr. Abdeali A. Kajiji, master of the Lodge, presided and he was supported by a company which included

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd, and his Excellency Admiral Gaunt Naval Commander-in-Chief.

After the usual Craft toasts Mr. Kajiji proposed the toast of the guests to which Sir George Lloyd replied. His Excellency Admiral Gaunt and Major General Knight responded respectively on behalf of the Navy and the Army. His Excellency proposed the health of the Master of the Lodge and Mr. Kajiji replied to the same. After a pleasant and convivial evening the party dispersed at 11 a.m.

J. B. K.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT PRESENTED.

INCREASED REVENUE ESTIMATES.

The Bombay Legislative Council resumed its sitting yesterday, H. E. Sir George Lloyd presiding.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

THE ACCOUNTS OF 1917-18.

The following extracts are taken from Mr. Carmichael's Revised Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for 1919-20, presented at yesterday's meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council:—

The accounts of the year 1917-18 opened with a balance of 2,71,28. The closing balance was estimated in the revised at 3,69,68 and in the accounts rose to 3,91,96. The total Provincial revenue amounted to 8,87,21 (showing a net increase of 13,41 over the revised estimates. The increase occurred chiefly under Excise, Income Tax, Law and Justice—Jails, Miscellaneous and Irrigation—Major Works—Direct Receipts, partially counterbalanced by smaller receipts mainly under Land Revenue (including Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation). The total Provincial expenditure amounted to 7,66,53, showing a net decrease of 8,87 as compared with the revised estimates. The savings occurred chiefly under Assignments and Compensations, Land Revenue, Sanitation, Miscellaneous, and Civil Works—Civil Department, and were partially counterbalanced by increases mainly under Police, Education, Political, Irrigation—Major Works—Interest on Debt and Civil Works—Public Works Department. The transactions of the year showed a surplus of 1,20,68 against the surplus of 98,40 estimated in the revised, the closing balance indicating an improvement of 22,28 over the revised.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1918-19.

The opening balance of the year 1918-19 estimated in the budget at 3,69,68 was changed to 3,91,96 on the closing of the accounts of 1917-18.

The total Provincial revenue for the current year is now estimated at 9,81,19 against 9,43,08 entered in the budget. The increase of 38,11 is accounted for by larger receipts chiefly—

(a) under Land Revenue—Alienations, due to the introduction of revised settlements in certain districts;

(b) under Stamps, due mainly to larger sales of general stamps;

(c) under Excise, due to larger receipts chiefly from (i) vend fees for the retail sale of country spirit owing to sufficient allowance not having been made in the budget for increased receipts due to the introduction of the auction system for the disposal of shop licenses, (ii) vend fees for the retail sale of toddy and opium shops owing to the application of the auction system, and (iii) still-head duty on country spirit owing to an enhancement in the rates of duty;

(d) under Income Tax, due to the remarkable prosperity of the last year in all local industries, as the result of which profits accumulated to a much greater extent than had been anticipated;

(e) under Forest, due mainly to (i) the supply of timber, etc., to the Military Department and the Munitions Board, (ii) larger receipts from the sales of coupes, and (iii) receipts in respect of famine-fodder operations;

(f) under Registration, due mostly to larger receipts of fees for registering documents;

(g) under Law and Justice—Jails, due chiefly to a larger demand for convict labour and increased sale-price of jail made articles;

(h) under Agriculture, due mainly to larger receipts on account of experimental cultivation;

(i) under Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc., Allowances, due to improvement in the pay of teachers in local board and municipal schools and to a larger number of officers in foreign service;

(j) under Miscellaneous, due mainly to larger receipts in respect of unclaimed deposits and of fees for registering passports;

(k) under Civil Works—Public Works Department, due chiefly to the credit of the value of materials from old buildings; and

(l) under Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues, due mainly to the special assignments received from Imperial Revenues (i) to make up the deficit in the minimum Provincial share of land revenue fixed under the Provincial Settlement, (ii) to counterbalance the larger assignment from Provincial to Imperial Revenues in the year 1917-18 in connection with the receipts from enhanced income-tax rates, and (iii) to meet expenditure connected with agricultural education, the improvement of the sanitary arrangements at pilgrim centres, the establishment of Director of Civil Supplies, the Technical Journal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to Matunga, and the Publicity Committee.

The increases are partially counterbalanced by decreases chiefly—

(a) under Land Revenue—Provincial share, due to the unfavourable season;

(b) under Interest, due mainly to smaller recoveries of interest on advances to cultivators and loans to Native States owing to the prevailing scarcity; and

(c) under Irrigation—Major Works—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation, owing to low inundation.

TOTAL PROVINCIAL EXPENDITURE.

6. The total Provincial expenditure is estimated at 9,11,89 or an increase of 8,87 over the provision of 9,03,02 entered in the budget. The excesses are expected chiefly—

(a) under Assignments and Compensations, due to the introduction of revised settlements in certain districts and to the payment of arrears of compensations to certain Native States in connection with the renewal of their hemp drugs leases;

(b) under Land Revenue, Excise, Registration, General Administration and Law and Justice—Courts of Law, due mainly to the grant of war allowances;

(c) under Forest, due mainly to charges connected with (i) famine fodder operations, (ii) the supply of timber and other forest produce to the Munitions Board and the Military Department, and (iii) the grant of war allowances;

(d) under Interest on Ordinary Debt, due chiefly to the large advances which are being granted this year to cultivators and Native States and for the establishment of cheap food grain shops and to a smaller estimate of recoveries owing to the prevailing scarcity;

(e) under Law and Justice—Jails, due chiefly to larger expenditure on diets owing to an increase in the jail population and in prices of food-stuffs, and on the purchase of raw materials required for jail industries;

(f) under Police, due mainly to the grant of war allowances and to a larger estimate of charges on account of travelling allowances; grain compensation allowance and clothing;

(g) under Medical, due chiefly to (i) larger expenditure on supplies and services and contingencies of Government hospitals and lunatic asylums, and (ii) the grant of war allowances;

(h) under Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments, due mainly to the adjustment under this head of the charges on account of the Director of Civil Supplies and the Controller of Prices;

(i) under Superannuation, etc., Allowances and Pensions, due chiefly to a smaller number of lapses of pensions;

(j) under Stationery and Printing, due mainly to larger expenditure on stationery supplied from the central stores;

(k) under Miscellaneous, due chiefly to the establishment of the Publicity Board and other War Boards as the outcome of the Delhi Conference;

(l) under Famine Relief, due to the provision made in view of the present agricultural situation;

(m) under Irrigation—Major Works—Interest on Debt, due to a higher rate of interest fixed for the current year; and

(n) under Irrigation—Minor Works and Navigation—Public Works Department, due mainly to larger expenditure on works in Sind.

SAVINGS.

The increases mentioned above are partially counterbalanced by savings chiefly—

(a) under Education, due chiefly to (a) the transfer to the head Civil Works of a portion of the provisions for expenditure out of the Imperial grants, (i) the savings in these provisions as well as in the provisions for the development of primary education, and (ii) the non-utilization of the provision for the purchase of the premises of the Indo-British Institution, Bombay. The decrease is partially counterbalanced by the grant of war allowances to Government establishments and primary school teachers;

(b) under Sanitation, due mainly to savings in the provision for grants in aid of sanitary projects;

(c) under Civil Works—Civil Department, due chiefly to the absence of any expenditure under this head from the provision for grants to local bodies out of the surplus excise revenue; and

(d) under Civil Works—Public Works Department, due to a smaller estimate of expenditure on buildings, communications repairs and establishments.

CLOSING BALANCE.

The closing balance of the year is estimated at 4,61,26 or an increase of 51,52 as compared with the budget. Important variations between the budget and revised estimate are explained in Section II of Part II.

The disbursements of takavi and other loans in the Provincial Advance and Loan Account are estimated at 73,83 compared with 18,25 entered in the budget, the difference being due to a large increase in the advances taken by cultivators, Native States and Gujarat Talukdars in consequence of the failure of crops, and to the grant of advances for the establishment of cheap food grain shops. The increase is partially counterbalanced by a smaller estimate of loans required by local bodies. The recoveries are now estimated at 24,80 against 32,76 entered in the budget, the decline being due chiefly to smaller repayments expected from cultivators and Native States.

BUDGET FOR 1919-20.

The budget for 1919-20 opens with a balance of 4,61,26 which, it is anticipated, will be raised to 4,62,98 by the close of the year, the total revenue being estimated at 10,38,27 and the total expenditure at 10,36,55. The estimates thus exhibit a surplus of 1,72. The total revenue shows an advance of 95,19 over the current year's budget and of 57,08 over the revised estimate. The total expenditure shows an increase of 1,33,53 over the current year's budget and of 1,24,66 over the revised estimate.

As announced in the Financial Statement of the Government of India for the ensuing year, two changes in taxation falling under the head Income Tax will be effected in that year. In view of the hardship caused by high prices to persons with small incomes the Government of India have decided to exempt incomes below Rs. 2,000 per annum from assessment to income-tax with effect from 1st April 1919. Excess profits duty is proposed to be levied next year, but the receipts from this duty will be classed as wholly Imperial. The amounts paid on account of the duty will however be deducted in calculating the assessable income on which the ordinary income-tax is to be levied. The effect of these changes on Provincial Revenues is that they will lose their share of income-tax otherwise leviable on incomes below Rs. 2,000 and on that portion of the higher incomes which will be paid to Government as excess profits duty. The Government of India will therefore make an assignment to Provincial Revenues in the accounts of 1919-20 to the extent to which they actually lose by the changes. For the purposes of the ensuing year's budget estimates the loss is estimated at 19,75; and this amount is taken into account in framing the estimates under Income-Tax and under the adjusting head "Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues."

The revenue estimates for 1919-20 allow for expected increases chiefly—

(a) under Land Revenue—Alienations, Stamps, Excise, Forest, Registration, Law and Justice—Jails, Receipts in aid of Superannuation, etc., allowances and Miscellaneous based on the progress indicated by the current year's revised estimates;

(b) under Income-Tax, due to the normal expansion of revenue, partially counterbalanced by the proposed changes in taxation described above; and

(c) under "Tranfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues," due to the special assignments from Imperial in connection with (i) the proposed changes in taxation under Income-Tax and (ii) charges of the Director of Civil Supplies, partially counterbalanced by a larger assignment from Provincial to Imperial in connection with the enhanced income-tax rates introduced from 1st April 1916.

DECREASES.

The increases are partially counterbalanced by decreases chiefly—

(a) under Land Revenue—Provincial share, due to the budget being framed on the assumption that the collections will not reach the figure originally estimated for the current year;

(b) under Interest, due mainly to smaller estimate of recoveries of interest on loans to Native States and local bodies and advances to Gujarat talukdars; and

(c) under Irrigation—Major Works—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation, due to smaller revenue expected from certain canals and irrigation works in Sind.

The estimate of land revenue (including the portion due to irrigation) is taken at 4,60,00 (Provincial share eq. to 2,30,00). Exclusive of miscellaneus revenue (3,00 in the revised estimate for 1918-19 and 2,00 in the budget for 1919-20) the figures of the estimated demand, collections, remissions and suspensions for the years 1918-19 and 1919-20 are given below, one-half of each item being taken as the Provincial share:—

		1918-19 Revised	1919-20 Budget
Outstanding balance	..	45,95	1,58,08
Demand	.. ..	4,66,22	4,31 80
		5,12,17	5,89,88
Collections	..	3,37,00	4,58.00
Remissions	..	17,09	14,59
		3,54,09	4,72,59
Balance Suspensions		1,32 11	70.00
Balance Arrears	..	25,97	47,29
		1,58,08	1,17,29

EXPENDITURE.

Although actual hostilities have now ceased, the period of demobilization will entail a very heavy strain on Indian finances hardly less severe at first than was imposed by the war. Caution has therefore been exercised in raising the scale of ordinary expenditure. The budget estimates for the ensuing year include 9,80 for expenditure out of unexpended balances of the Imperial grants given for education, sanitation, agriculture and allied objects and medical relief since the year 1911-12. The budget also provides about 47,00 on account of the grant of war allowances or about 40,00 in excess of the charges for grain compensation allowance which would otherwise have to be paid to the low paid establishments. Also provision is made for expenditure in connection with the relief of distress in consequence of the present agricultural situation. Direct expenditure on famine relief is estimated at 50,00 for 1913-19 and 45,00 for 1919-20, one-fourth of which is a charge on Provincial Revenues, the rest being borne by Imperial. These estimates are necessarily rough, and should be taken merely as an indication of the expenditure which is likely to be incurred in giving effect to the prescriptions of the Famine Relief Code.

On the other hand no provision is made for exchange compensation allowance for which a total amount of 1.23 was entered in the current year's budget.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Items of special interest in the budget are noticed below:—

division of Thana into two districts;

amalgamation and reorganization of the non-gazetted establishments of the Departments of Salt and Excise in the Presidency proper;

fixing of a time scale of pay for Assistant Judges in the Provincial Civil Service;

reorganization of the Police in Bombay City and in Sind;

construction of a building and a hostel for the Karnatak College;

equipment of the Royal Institute of Science;

increase in the grant to the V. J. Technical Institute;

Government grants to aided schools and colleges;

opening of new high schools;

revision of the pay of assistant masters and mistresses and of assistant deputy educational inspectors;

scheme for the introduction of the teaching of English in primary schools;

carrying out certain recommendations of the Committee on Muhammadan education in the Presidency proper;

medical inspection of school children;

expenditure from the surplus excise revenue;

revision of the pay of sub-assistant surgeons;

scholarships for women in training for the profession of midwife;

school of tropical medicine;

grants for sanitary projects;

expenditure from the Imperial subvention for the encouragement of agricultural education;

storage of fodder;

additional Deputy Directors of Agriculture;

additional expenditure in the Veterinary Department;

development of the Department of Industries;

subventions to the District Local Boards to which non-official Presidents with self-contained offices may be appointed;

grants-in-aid to municipalities in respect of their Chief Officers' pay and leave and pension contribution;

grants-in-aid to District Local Boards in the Presidency proper in connection with the abolition of tolls on their roads; and

additional grants to District Local Boards for communications and other local improvements.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

BOMBAY.

1919-20.

	1918-19. Budget.	1918-19 Revised.	1919-20 Budget.
Opening Balance .	3,69,68	3,91,96	4,55,26
Revenue	9,43,08	9,80,19	10,38,27
Expenditure . . .	9,03,02	9,16,89	10,52,00
Closing Balance .	4,09,74	4,55,26	4,41,53

MR. CARMICHAEL'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael in introducing the Budget Estimates for 1919-1920 said:—

I have the honour of presenting to this Council the revised Financial statement for the year 1919-1920. Copies of the statement were supplied in advance to honourable members. The figures in that statement should be modified so as to embody the subsequent alterations set out in the supplementary statement which has been placed on the table to-day.

When the budget for 1918-1919 was framed, it was assumed as usual that the monsoon of 1918 would be normal. As honourable members know, it was not normal. It was about as bad as it could be, with the result that the cultivators over large tracts in this country became involved in distress and Government have had to come to their relief by opening test works and relief works, by making tagai advances, by purchasing and supplying grain, by purchasing and supplying fodder and by doing everything possible to stimulate the production of fodder. The calamity came on the top of conditions arising out of the war, which had caused a great rise in prices of foodstuffs and other necessary articles of life. The failure of the harvest forced prices still higher. The greatly increased cost of living made it incumbent on Government to give increases of pay to the police and to the lower grades in every department. These imperative provisions for famine relief and for increases of pay, involved big payments. At the same time, the failure of the harvest substantially reduced the receipts under the land revenue head. Liberal suspensions and remissions on account of crop failure were given by the District Officers, and the revised estimate for land revenue is lower than it has been for many years. In spite of these adverse factors, a heavy decrease under an important revenue head and heavy expenditure on account of famine and high prices, the revenue is expected to exceed the budget estimate by 37.11 lakhs and the expenditure is only 13.87 lakhs over what was budgetted for. Whence comes this elasticity in revenue? There are various reasons. One is that under the Provincial Settlement, the Government of India undertook to make up the Provincial share of Land Revenue to a certain figure if ever on account of failure of the monsoon receipts fell below that figure. This they have done by making an assignment under the transfer head.

In the second place all the important revenue heads, other than land revenue, have expanded and their increase over budget expectations has more than made up for the deficit under land revenue. These heads of revenue, namely, Stamps, Excise, Income-Tax, and Forests are increasing in importance as compared with land revenue, thus giving greater stability to Provincial Finance, and I need hardly say that it is an axiom that finance to be stable should be based on a broad scheme of taxation or other revenue resources. A year like the present gives some indication of what the conditions would be were Land Revenue Receipts wholly Provincial and not as at present divided between the Provincial Government and the Government of India, more particularly if, as would be the necessary consequence of such arrangement, the Provincial Government had to undertake the whole burden of famine expenditure.

In spite of having to provide 17.50 as the provincial share of famine relief and 49 lakhs under increased pay to the lower grades in every department, the total expenditure as I have said is not expected to exceed the budget by more than 13.87 lakhs. The reasons why the excess is comparatively small are that it was not possible to utilise the whole of the funds provided for expenditure out of the extra receipts derived from the auctioning of liquor shops, and also, as will be remembered, shortly after the beginning of the financial year as a result of the War Conference held at Delhi, the Government of India requested that in order to assist them in financing war requirements, the provincial programme of expenditure should be scrutinised and all possible economies effected by cutting out expenditure which could without great inconvenience be postponed. This was done and a good many items, particularly under Public Works, were held up. With the savings thus effected, it was possible to provide for the greater part of the provincial liabilities for famine relief and increased pay to the lower grades of Government servants.

REVISED ESTIMATES.

The revised estimates for the current year are for a revenue of 9,80,19 and an expenditure of 9,16,89. The budget is for a revenue of 10,38,27 and an expenditure of 10,52,00, which involves a draft on our balances to the extent of 13,73. The Revenue Budget is based on the revised estimates except, of course, that we count on a better monsoon in 1919 and, therefore, though the suspensions and remissions given in the current year will reduce the amount of revenue coming in the opening months of next year, this will be in part made good by the collection of some of the suspended revenue in the closing months of 1919-1920.

The provision for expenditure is 1,48,98 in advance of the budget of the current year and 1,35,11 in advance of the revised estimates. This includes 15 lakhs under famine relief. It also includes provision for the whole year for the increases of pay given to the lower grades of Government servants. A substantial part of these temporary increases will have to be made permanent. The understanding that this would be the case was approved by the Secretary of State when he sanctioned them. Even after providing for these requirements, the substantial increases which have accrued on the revenue side, have enabled provision to be made for what I trust honourable members will regard as a full programme for advance in the development of the Presidency. I am very grateful to the members of the Finance Committee for the many useful suggestions as well as criticisms with which they assisted in developing the budget proposals.

The budget estimates are for an opening balance of 4,55.26 and a closing balance of Rs. 4,41,53. A proposal is under consideration that Provincial balances should be used as the source from which tagavi and other advances should be financed. This arrangement would be Government consider, advantageous from the point of view of the Provincial finances.

With these general remarks, as member in charge of the Finance Department, I now pass on to deal with the major heads of the Budget relating to the departments of which I am in charge. Before doing so, however, I wish to express my thanks to Mr. Rama, the Secretary of the Financial Department and those working with him, for the very efficient manner in which they have carried out the heavy work which devolved on them in connection with the budget.

The first of the major heads with which I have to deal is the expenditure head of Refunds and Drawbacks. There is an increase here of 3.88 lakhs over last year's budget. A part of this represents income tax refunds; but the greater part is a provision against claims from liquor shop-keepers, whose shops had to be closed because on account of freight difficulties, the stocks in the liquor warehouses were insufficient. The position was fully explained yesterday in reply to questions put by an honourable member and I need not go into further detail on this occasion.

LAND REVENUE.

Under the Land Revenue head, which is the next head, the effect on revenue of the failure of the harvest in the current year will be more clearly seen if I give the figures not for the provincial half share but for the total before division, including the land revenue due to irrigation which is included in Revenue head XXIX. Reference to para. 13 of the R. F. S. Revised Remissions 17,09. Suspensions 133,11 Budget Revenue 14,59 Suspension 70.00. The budget for the current year was for 471 lakhs, we expect to receive only 340 lakhs a drop of 131 lakhs. The provincial half share of the 340 lakhs is 170 lakhs which is short by 191 lakhs of the minimum which the Government of India guaranteed under the provincial settlement. For next year, the budget is for a total of 460 or 11 lakhs less than the original estimate for the current year. The remissions and suspensions granted in the current year apply to revenue which would ordinarily have been collected in the opening months of next year. On the other hand, it is expected that part of the suspended revenue will be collected after the harvest of 1919-1920.

The expenditure estimates have gone up by

(Continued on page 8.)

REVISED FIGURES.

The following alterations have been made in the figures given (in thousands of rupees) in the Revised Financial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1919-20, copies of which were furnished on 7th March, 1919, to the Honourable Members of the Legislative Council:—

Major head.	Figure in the Revised Financial Statement.	Figure now adopted.	Brief explanation of difference.
Revised Estimates for 1918-19.			
Revenue.			
VIII, Income Tax	1,22,50	1,21,00	Based on the latest estimates.
Transfers between Imperial and Provincial Revenues.	—3,91	—3,41	The increase is due to an additional Imperial contribution in connection with the removal of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute to Matunga.
Expenditure			
33, Famine Relief	12,50	17,50	Based on the latest estimates.
Budget Estimates for 1919-20.			
Expenditure.			
30, Stationery and Printing .	19,17	19,87	The increase is due to the purchase of monotype machines and to increased wages for piece-work compositors at the Government Central Press.
32, Miscellaneous	10,13	11,13	The increase is due to a biannual postage and telegraph charges under all heads due to enhanced rates.
33, Famine Relief	11,25	15,00	Based on the latest estimates.
45, Civil Works—Public Works Department.	1,20,00	1,30,00	For carrying out additional works

2. As the result of the foregoing alterations the total Provincial estimates now stand as shown in the following table:—

	1918-19. Budget.	1918-19. Revised.	1919-20. Budget.	Column 4 better +, or worse —, than Column 2.	Column 4 better +, or worse —, than Column 3.
	2	3	4	5	6
Opening balance	3,69,68	3,91,96	4,55,26	+85,58	+63,30
Revenue	9,43,08	9,80,19	10,38,27	+95,19	+58,08
Expenditure	9,03,02	9,16,89	10,52,00	—1,48,98	—1,35,11
Closing balance	4,09,74	4,55,26	4,41,53	+31,79	—13,73

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 7.)

nearly 14 lakhs, the greater part of this being for urgent improvements in the pay and allowances of the subordinate staff. A large provision for salaries in the higher grades is needed because a number of officers have returned from military duties and on account of the famine it is not possible to open leave so freely as Government would have wished. The estimates include a provision for criminal settlements, a minor head, which, I hope, before long will be transferred to a more appropriate major head. Provision is also made for a scheme for which the Commissioner, Northern Division, is strongly pressing, namely, the division of the Thana district into two charges. I do not go into details at this stage as this item is the subject of a resolution.

MR. BHURGRI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. G. M. Bhurgri then moved:

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that the provision of Rs. 3,600 contained in item No. 7 in statement B of the Draft Financial Statement for 1919-20 relating to the grant of a local allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem each to the City Deputy Collector and the Huzur Deputy Collector, Karachi, and the Daftardar to the Collector of Karachi be dropped."

Mr. Bhurgri said he had already made such a proposal before, and he did not see the necessity of giving an allowance of Rs. 100 to the officers mentioned by him.

Khan Bahadur Pir Buksh, Mr. Harchandrai Vishindas, Mr. Webb and Rao Bahadur Tekchand Uddhavdas opposed the motion.

Mr. Carmichael said the feeling seemed to him to be in favour of leaving things as at present.

Mr. Bhurgri said although the living expenses were increasing he saw no reason for including the item in the budget.

The motion was defeated.

PARTITION OF THANA DISTRICT.

Mr. G. K. Parekh moved that the Council recommend to H. E. the Governor in Council to drop from the draft financial statement the sum of Rs. 25,000 being a recurring charge in connection with the scheme for division of the Thana District.

Mr. Parekh was of opinion that there was no urgency for this charge and that there was a final scheme before them for the division of the Thana District. The division of this district was not justified. It was not the biggest district in the Presidency either in respect of population or area. When several generations of Collectors had been able to administer a much larger area and in conditions much more difficult than what exist at present. The Collectors of the old days had the most difficult work to do of bringing order from chaos by making this country adapt itself to the conditions of the British system. This work, the history said, they were able to despatch successfully, though they did not possess the same facilities which the Collectors now enjoyed.

Mr. R. P. Paranjpye seconded the resolution

MR. CURTIS' JUSTIFICATION.

Mr. G. S. Curtis said three years ago several members of the Council voiced complaints with regard to the police arrangements in the district. The two railways had been in the Thana District since 1864 and there had been other improvements in the matter of communications, but the conditions of the administration had remained there the same for generations. Then again the division of the Thana District was an important factor in the relief of congestion in Bombay.

Mr. D. V. Belvi supported the resolution.

Dewan Bahadur K. R. Godbole said they should first consider whether the heaviness of the charge of the Thana District could not be relieved by adjustments with Colaba.

MR. LALLUBHAI SUPPORTS THE SCHEME.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas referred to the difficulties of living in Thana and the inadequate police arrangements. He further said that in the best interests of the development of Salsette the Thana District should be divided. The Salsette Development Scheme would have made a larger progress than it had done if there had been a collector on this side of the Thana District.

Mr. S. B. Upasani said that if a division of the Thana District was necessary in the interests of Bombay, Kurla might be added to Bombay and placed under the Collector of Bombay. If the Police was inadequate they might increase it and improve it.

Mr. Pheroze C. Sethna said that if the Thana District was too large, portions of it might be added to Colaba. And if the headquarters were unhealthy they might be changed.

REIGN OF TERRORISM IN SALSETTE

Mr. C. V. Mehta said Rs. 24,000 out of the Rs. 60,000 were required for strengthening the Police in the district. There was a reign of terrorism in Salsette and elsewhere on account of robberies some of which took place in open day-light, so much so that several bungalows were left unoccupied.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson said the Collector of Thana was a very overworked officer.

Mr. B. S. Kamat was of opinion that no case had been made out by Government for rushing in this proposal this year.

MR. PRATT ON URGENCY OF THE MEASURE.

Mr. F. G. Pratt said the real urgency of the measure was not to save the Collector and Assistant Collectors from overwork. It was no doubt necessary to relieve the pressure of overwork, but the real grievance of the matter was that on account of the overwork they failed to deal with questions of administration as efficiently as they would otherwise be able to do. Thana was a unique district in that it united conditions which prevailed in no other district of the Presidency. In the woodland of the district there were people, who were living so as to say, in the 16th century. At the other extreme they had a highly developed population living in talukas adjoining the city of Bombay. The latter were a 20th century population in its needs and ideas. Under the circumstances what happened was that the Thana District fell between two stools as the officials had to meet two sets of conditions there, and the rural district did not get that close personal attention which the 20th century parts of the district did. As to the question of strengthening the Police in the Thana District, Mr. Pratt said communications were a great convenience not only to honest but dishonest people. It was known that taking advantage of the railway facilities, budmashes from Bombay went into Salsette to commit depredations there and slipped out again by the early morning trains before the Police could be on their track. The question of the division of the Thana District was a natural evolution of the process that had been going on for many years past. The days were past when a big district like Thana could be efficiently managed by one collector. In days gone by a Collector could shut up his office for a week or so and go to kill man-eating tigers. But those days had changed now.

MR. CARMICHAEL'S DEFENCE.

Mr. G. Carmichael said their revenue was increasing at the rate of Rs. 20 lakhs per annum and the total expenditure on the proposed scheme amounted to about Rs. 60,000. The argument, therefore, that they were mortgaging their revenue was not a very strong one, because it was a very small amount compared to the resources they had in hand and the increase they were making in their annual revenue, the estimate of which was a very conservative one indeed. Some honourable members had stated that it was not clear whether Government had considered any alternative scheme dealing with this problem. He could assure them that Government and their officers had considered a very large number of possibilities. They had considered very closely the question of combining Thana with Alibaugh and making a division thereby, but the difficulties in the way were very great and such a scheme would not afford the relief required.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S REMARKS.

Mr. Parekh having replied, his Excellency the President said he had listened with great interest to the debate which had lasted for some hours, and found that some honourable members objected to what was simply an administrative change. The main line of objections taken by a good many honourable members was that they were not quite satisfied with the necessity of the proposal; while the attitude of some other members was that they would not entirely differ from it, but they would rather know more about it before they passed it. That was a reasonable attitude to take. At the same time he might point out that it was not the practise in Parliament or any legislative council to give honourable members in matters of administration more information than what had been given in the revised budget statement. It was impossible for honourable members, whether they were members of Parliament or were members of a Legislative Council, to follow every detail of an administrative change.

MERITS OF THE SCHEME.

On the merits of the case, his Excellency said, he would speak only a few words. As to the Police question there was no difference of opinion as to the necessity of some lightening up in the police administration. And what did the rest amount to? It was not a creation of new specific jobs; but it was a question of giving help to existing establishments, so that more efficient administration might be carried out. The honourable member who had moved the resolution, seemed to have been somewhat surprised that a change of such a character should ever be carried out. But he would really submit to the honourable member that it would be an amazing matter if in a district so approximate to a great industrial city like Bombay, there should not be constant administrative acts, in order that the district should gradually become suburban and better administered, and where the duties of the Collector should be more efficiently carried out. It was a matter of surprise to his Excellency that changes of this kind had not been made more often. As regarded the financial side of the question he would put this before the honourable member. His Excellency would not advance the argument that they were not bankrupt. They had to judge each case on its merits. Whether one was a millionaire or a multi-millionaire, there were so many other things to be taken into account when one considered a question of this kind. The question was whether it was right to spend money on it. This was an administrative change of a character which was most remunerative that Government could possibly suggest. Good administration brought more money, and if they put more collectors in their revenue department, their salaries would ultimately be repaid a thousand-fold in the shape of increased revenue. They must be willing to invest capital if they wanted to be progressive, and in a district so near a great city like Bombay it seemed to him right and proper that they should after careful consideration and due examination look ahead, and make such an administrative change even before it was necessary. He should justify such action, as it anticipated their needs, so that they might not be behind the times.

The resolution moved by Mr. Parekh was defeated

EXCISE REVENUE.

Rao Saheb H. D. Desai moved the following resolution:—

"This Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor in Council that the amount of Rs. 3,95,00,000 shown as revenue from Excise be shown as Rs. 3,96,91,200 the sum of Rs. 1,91,200 being recoverable from purchasers of the right of retail vend of country spirit in the city of Ahmedabad for 1918-19, and the said amount be allotted to the Ahmedabad Municipality as a non-recurring grant for the acquisition of building sites for primary schools."

Rao Saheb Desai said Government issued a Press Note in December 1917, by which the method of selling licences for the retail vend of country spirit was modified and it was decided that the extra receipts that might be realised from this change might be earmarked for the promotion of education, sanitation and other things of local administration. Consequently in March 1918, country liquor shops were put to auction and a large amount of revenue was realised from license fees. In Ahmedabad out of 18 shops, 15 were in the suburban area and the other three in the city. The license fee for the fifteen shops amounted to Rs. 4,56,900. One of the conditions of the sale was that though the auction sale was for one year, the licensee was to take the shops at the same figure for three years. The licencees were to pay one-fourth of the amount of the license fee in advance. These fifteen shops were purchased, it would appear, by a syndicate or combination of members of one family. It appeared that the licencees paid one-fourth of the license fee on all the fifteen shops. Subsequently, six out of the fifteen shops were allowed to be closed. The license fee for the six shops came to Rs. 1,91,000. It seemed that the custom in the remaining shops increased and it was ascertained that the consumption there had in no way suffered. He (the speaker) therefore submitted that the amount should be recovered from the syndicate.

Messrs. R. P. Paranjpye and C. V. Mehta supported the resolution.

MR. CARMICHAEL'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Carmichael said it was true that all the fifteen shops were purchased by a combination. The orders of the Government were that a combination of contractors should not be allowed, but at the time of the auction of shops it was always difficult to ascertain who were the actual bidders. In this case the syndicate purchased the 15 shops at a very high price. The Collector was afraid that if the syndicate were allowed to carry on the construction fully, they would be ruined and that next year there would be no competition for the shops and that consequently the Government would have to suffer very largely. He also found that the price of liquor being raised, people were ready to go a long distance to buy their liquor and they were actually drawn away from the city shops and the Collector, in the interest of temperance ordered the six shops to be closed after obtaining orders from the Commissioner of Customs, who was convinced of the high fees paid by the contractors and the desirability of closing the shops in the centre of the city in the interest of temperance. The Commissioner was of opinion that it would not be necessary to reopen the shops.

RESOLUTION LOST.

The resolution was put to the vote and negatived. A poll was demanded with the result that 20 members voted for and 20 against it. His Excellency declared that the resolution was lost.

After transacting some other business, the Council adjourned till to-day.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd presided at the Meeting of the Legislative Council, on Thursday.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd witnessed the Polo Tournament at the Willingdon Sports Club on Thursday afternoon.

Her Excellency, Lady Lloyd visited the Seva Sedan and the All Saints Home on Thursday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd gave a dinner party to the members of the Legislative Council on Thursday.

Sir Lawless Hepper, Agent, G. I. P. Railway, having returned from special leave in Mesopotamia on the 13th instant, resumed charge of the office of Agent, G. I. P. Railway, with effect from that date.

Major J. C. G. Kunhardt, I.M.S., will act as Director, Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel W. Glen. Liston, C.I.E., pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Wodehouse, C.I.E., Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for one month and seven days.

The Hon. Mr. A. B. Marten, Judge of his Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is granted privilege leave on full pay for one month from 14th March, 1919, with permission to prefix it to the ensuing Summer Vacation of the High Court.

BARODA TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

(Associated Press.)

BARODA, Mar. 13.

Final results in Men's Singles:—Ranga Rao beat Barclay 6-2, 6-3. The game was much closer than the score indicates. Barclay started volleying from the beginning, but Ranga Rao made the pace too hot for him to the last.

Mixed Doubles, semi-finals:—Mrs. Walker and Chinmulgund beat Lady Tata and Ranga Rao 5-7, 7-5, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles, finals:—Mrs. Walker and Chinmulgund beat Mrs. Row and A. A. Fyzee 6-2, 6-3. The winners played a sound game and won with comparative ease.

DOCKYARD HOURS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some time ago, you very kindly published a letter from "Sympathizer", regarding the lengthy working hours in the docks. Whether the Factory Act applies to the docks or not is a question open to doubt, but if it does, then compulsion should be brought to bear on the Managing Authorities, viz., (The Port Trustees) to start dock work at 8 a.m. and knock off at 5-30 p.m., because at present the ten working hours in the docks are (7-30 a.m., to 6-30 p.m.), a somewhat long strain on the clerks, inspectors, shed officers, also the coolies and others engaged in hamallage work. The Factory Act distinctly forbids working over 8 or 9 hours a day, and this rule is rigidly observed in the mills, workshops and factories. How in the name of conscience, dock employees are asked to work for 10 hours a day, in a climate like Bombay and particularly now when the health of the City is not at all in a settled state, is a matter which strikes the casual observer and others as hard lines.—Yours, etc.

"HARD LINES."

Bombay, March 9.

EXCESS PROFITS BILL

SELECT COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, March 12.

At five o'clock Sir James Meston presented the Select Committee's report on the Excess Profits Bill. The report is unanimous and a minute is appended by Messrs. Hogg Ironside, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Sir G. Chitnavis.

The following is an important extract from the report:—Before we detail the amendments which we have made, we may here refer to two matters in respect of which we are told that there has been considerable misunderstanding as to the intentions of the Bill. The first is the absence of a duration clause making it clear that the operation of the Bill is confined to one year With regard to this it should be hardly necessary to mention that the definition of "accounting period" read with clause 4 must make it clear to the intelligent reader that the profits of one year and one year only are being taxed. The second is in reference to the periods adopted for the ascertainment of standard profits. With regard to this it is enough to say that under the provisions of Act 2 of 1886 which was the law in force during the standard periods the profits assessed in any year were the profits of the preceding year, that is to say, the profits assessed in 1914 as defined in clause 6 were not the profits of the year in which the war broke out, but the profits of the year ending on the 31st March 1914 or an earlier date. The amendments which we have made in the Bill save in so far as they are mere matters of drafting, are dealt with in the following remarks:

Clause 5:—It was urged upon us that inasmuch as hostilities ceased halfway through the financial year beginning on the 1st April, 1918, certain companies who closed their accounts before the end of the calendar year 1918, might possibly be severely handicapped im comparison with those whose accounting year corresponds with the financial year. To meet this difficulty we have adopted a suggestion of our colleague, Mr. Ironside that businesses which have closed their accounts on any date previous to the 31st March, 1919 should have the option of carrying their accounts forward to 31st March, 1919, and of calculating the profits of the accounting period as a proportion of the profits of the total period, that is to say, a business which closed its accounts on the 30th June, 1918 might carry its accounts forward to the 31st March, 1919 and take the profits of the accounting period to be 12/21ths of the total profits of the period from the 1st July, 1917, to the 31st of March, 1919. For reasons of drafting we were unable to embody this suggestion in the definition of "accounting period." The option is provided for in clause 5 of the Bill as amended. A question has been raised in several quarters as to whether a composition for income tax agreed upon in respect of the accounting period should be taken as the basis of assessment for that period. We think that this should not be done, and the explanation which we have added to clause 5 requires that notwithstanding the existence of a composition, the profits of the accounting period shall be actually ascertained.

ASCERTAINMENT OF STANDARD PROFITS.

Clause 6:—It was suggested to us, however, to provide that where a composition was in force in respect of the period for which standard profits are to be ascertained that composition should, at the option of the business liable to pay the duty, be taken as a basis for determining the standard profits. We have provided for this in sub-clause (2) and its proviso. We have, however, gone much further than this. In the first place, we have provided that every business shall have the option of adopting the standard per centage, whether the securities of the business have been assessed or not. And we have provided power to prescribe by rule a per centage higher than 10 per cent. in certain cases. Finally, we have given a very wide choice as to the selection of the standard period. In the first place, the profits assessed in the years 1913 and 1914, that is to say, the profits of two pre-war years, may be selected as the standard profits. This, we think, will meet the case of those business which actually deteriorated after the outbreak of the war. Secondly, if the profits have been assessed in the years 1913 and 1914 and in any two, only of the years 1915, 1916, 1917, the standard profits may be taken to be the average of the assessed profits in the four years. Finally, if the profits have been assessed in all five years the standard profits may be taken as the average of the assessed profits of the two pre-war years and any two of the first three years of the war which the assessee may select. Clause 6, as originally drafted, ignored any income in the standard period from interest on securities held by a business. We think this was an oversight which we have provided for in our redraft.

DETERMINATION OF CAPITAL EMPLOYED.

Clause 7:—The Bill as introduced provided that where the capital of a business had increased or decreased during the accounting period, the profits of that period should be reduced or increased by ten per cent. of the difference. In the first place, we think this arbitrary rate might work inequitably. Secondly, we anticipate that there would be some difficulty in interpreting sub-clause (3) of this clause as it stood since the bill gave no indication as to how the average amount of capital employed during any period was to be ascertained. We have, therefore, made considerable modifications in this clause which we have entirely remodelled and have inserted in its proper place as a proviso to clause 6 (1) (b). We have now provided for an increase or decrease in the standard profits proportionate to the increase or decrease of the capital at the end of the accounting period as compared with the average of the amounts of capital employed on the last days of the years selected by the assessee as they are for which standard profits are to be ascertained. We think that any increase of capital after the 31st December 1918 should not be taken into account and we have made provision accordingly in sub-clause (4) of clause 6. The original clause 7 has thus entirely disappeared as a separate clause.

Clause 8 (now) clause (7):—We have made it clear that the depreciation of assets includes the cost of replacement. The additions which we have made in sub-clause (e) and (f) of the Bill as amended are designed to meet possible hard cases. The scope of the application of sub-clause (f) (originally sub-clause (e), has been considerably widened.

BOARD OF REFEREES.

Clause 9 (now clause 8):—The Bill gave the chief revenue authority discretion to refuse a reference to a board of referees. We have now provided that at the option of the appellant his case shall be either disposed of by the chief revenue authority or referred to the board. It was pointed out to us that the provisions for the constitution of the board requiring that one member should be a person having acquaintance with business of the nature of that in question were unsatisfactory as in the case of some businesses it might be difficult if not impossible, to obtain with the necessary qualification. We have therefore, modified this provision. We were much pressed by our non-official colleagues to provide for two non-official members. We have done this and we also provided that in special cases the local Governments shall have power to add a fourth member, in which case it shall appoint one of the members to be chairman with a casting vote.

BOARD OF SPECIAL REFEREES.

We have in this portion of the Bill added a new clause which is in our opinion of considerable importance. It now appears as clause 9. We have provided a power in the Governor-General in Council to appoint a board of special referees to inquire into the circumstances of closure of business, in respect of which any person has made out a *prima facie* case that the provisions of the Act would operate unfairly. We may illustrate this by reference to the business whose output and sales have been controlled during the war. The Board will, in these cases always consist of four members of whom two will be non-officials and it will act merely in an advisory capacity, the final order in the case emanating from the Government of India.

Clauses 10 to 12: In deference to the views of our non-official colleagues, we have relieved persons chargeable to Excess Profits duty of the obligation to give notice of it fact to the Collector within one month of the commencement of the Act. We have allowed assessees two months instead of one month to comply with the Collector's notice calling for returns.

CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP AND ASSESSMENT.

Clauses 14 and 15:—We have amended clause 14 so as to give power to prescribe by rule the method of assessment in the case of a change of ownership in the accounting period. We think in this way the instructions to Collectors can be made more explicit than when included in the law itself A corresponding addition has been made in the rule-making clause of the Bill. We have removed section 29, from the list of the provisions of the Income-Tax Act, 1918, embodied by reference in this Bill by clause 15. We have introduced two new clauses at the end of the Bill. The first provides that the Excess Profits Duty and Super-tax shall not both be levied in respect of the same business. The greater tax alone will be levied. The last clause of the Bill makes any sum paid as excess profits duty an allowance for income-tax purposes when the final adjustment of the profits of the business is made.

MINUTE OF DISSENT.

The following is the text of the Minute of Dissent appended to the Report by Messrs. M. N. Hogg, Ironside, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis:—

We are of opinion that the Bill should contain provision for a refund by Government of any amount of duty which it may yield in excess of the amount of £6 millions net, which is required. This proposal may be unusual, but we think it is fair and reasonable on the following grounds,—firstly, the levying of an excess profits duty for one year only after hostilities have ceased is in itself an unusual measure; secondly, the justification for this measure has been definitely stated to be the need of Government to raise a sum of 6 millions sterling for exceptional war expenditure; thirdly, any estimate of the yield of the duty must necessarily be very hypothetical and uncertain and the estimate made by Government is generally believed to be considerably too low; fourthly, the Hon. the Finance Member has stated that the only reason for maintaining the percentage of 50 per cent. is his estimate that 50 per cent. will only yield the sum required and that if his estimate had been larger he would gladly reduce the percentage. We think, therefore, that it is reasonable to ask that if the actual yield of the duty should prove to be in excess of his estimate the percentage should be reduced by a proportionate refund of the excess to those who have paid the duty. We regret that opportunity has not been taken to abolish the super-tax in so far as it applies to the income of firms and companies. The super-tax in the United Kingdom is a tax on individual incomes only and its partial extension to the incomes of firms and companies has been very generally criticised. The reason given for this extension was that an excess profits duty was then criticised as impracticable and that the extension of the super-tax was a device to take its place. Now that an excess profits duty is to be imposed the excuse is gone and the proper course is to limit the super-tax to individual incomes. We do not consider that the fact that this would result in certain cases in a remission of taxation is a sufficient reason for rejecting a measure which would be at once just and popular and we regret that the report of the Select Committee does not include a recommendation that the Super-tax Act should be amended on these lines.—(Sd.) M. N. Hogg, W. A. Ironside, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, G. M. Chitnavis.

The Council adjourned for one hour at five o'clock.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

INTERPELLATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 12.

At to-day's session of the Imperial Legislative Council, the Commander-in-Chief, replying to Maharaja Sir Manindra Chandra Nandi's question, re: the employment for the wounded European officers and soldiers in India said:—No special steps have been taken to find employment in India for wounded European officers and soldiers. All officers and soldiers, whether wounded, or unwounded, seeking employment in civil life, can apply for the same in England to the Ministry of Labour and in India to the Central Employment and Labour Board.

AN OBJECTIONABLE NEWSPAPER ARTICLE.

Sir William Vincent, replying to the Nawab Saiyed Nawab Ali Chaudhri Khan Bahadur's question regarding an objectionable article in the "Epiphany" said:—(a) The answer is in the affirmative; (b) Government trust that the feeling of resentment on the part of the Mahomedan community, which the publication of the letter in question provoked, has been allayed by the expression of regret published by the editor in the issue of the "Epiphany" dated February 1st; (c) in regard to the legal position Government have nothing to add to the statement in the press communiqué issued by the Bengal Government. No legislation or ordinance is contemplated.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

Sir James Meston, replying to Sir Dinshaw Wacha's question re: purchase of silver by Government during the current year said:—Payments for silver purchases are expected in the current year to aggregate millions. Silver purchased in the market is paid for, as usual, from the cash balances of the Home Treasury. The manner in which silver was obtained from America under the Pittman Act, is paid for, is stated in the concluding portion of paragraph 28 of the narrative introducing the Financial Statement.

MILITARY COLLEGE AT SANDHURST.

The Commander-in-Chief, replying to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's question regarding the training of Indians at Sandhurst and the Quetta College said:—(a) Five Indian cadets have actually been admitted to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, for training and a further five will shortly be selected. (b) The answer is in the negative. The Quetta Cadet College was opened only to meet a special situation brought about by the war, and will be closed on the conclusion of the current course.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

Sir Thomas Holland, replying to the Hon. Mr. Hogg's question re: the rates of passages to Europe said: Up to the end of the last month, no reduction had been made, so far as the Government of India are aware, in the passage rates charged by the various steamship lines between India and Europe. Since the signing of the armistice, Government are aware of the hardship entailed thereby on would-be passengers and of the facts referred to in parts (c) and (d) of the Hon. member's question. The Government of India, with the sympathetic support of the Secretary of State, have been pressing this matter on the attention of the Home Government, since the beginning of December, and an appreciable reduction in the rates has now been secured with effect from the 1st of March. Attempts are also being made to secure increased passenger accommodation and, for the Hon. member's information, I will read an extract from a telegram which we have just received from the Secretary of State. It runs as follows: The Ministry of Shipping report the following additional accommodation for passengers:—Orinoude, 400; Thongwa, 270; Kaiser-i-Hind, 200; Moora, 100; Dufferin, 500; extra accommodation on Manora, Merkara, Nagova, and Mandala 1,000; Warturm and Rheinfels 50 each. The Teista also probably will be available. Ambulance transport will take increasing numbers of civilians for Marseilles. The Lines have been asked to assist in every way by improving the accommodation. Additional enemy tonnage will be obtained, if possible. It is impossible to say yet the dates on which those vessels will be available.

PURCHASE OF S.S. LOYALTY.

Sir Thomas Holland, replying to the Hon. Mr. Hogg's question re: the purchase of the steamer Loyalty by a syndicate said:—The answer is in the affirmative. No negotiations have taken place, or are taking place between Government and the Syndicate, regarding the commandeering by Government of a portion of the passenger accommodation on this steamer. It may be added that an undertaking was given that the steamer shall be free from requisition for a period of six months from the date of purchase. Government have no intentions with regard to this steamer. I may say, however, that negotiations are now proceeding with the owners on the question whether they will come into the scheme for the control of passages.

MADRAS CITY MUNICIPAL BILL PASSED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 12.

At to-day's meeting of the Madras Legislative Council the motion that Madras City Municipal Bill be passed into law was carried by an overwhelming majority.

MADRAS TRAMWAY STRIKE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 13.

Madras tramway strike still continues. During the last strike the management succeeded in running a few cars, but this time not a single car runs.

"A BARRIER OF FREE PEOPLES."

WANTED AS A BULWARK FOR INDIA.

NEW POLITICAL DOCTRINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 1 p.m., March 15.

Commenting on Marshall Foch's terms "The Times" says, Britain which has India to think of wants to see a barrier of free peoples in the Middle East similar to that between the Baltic and the Adriatic. No one substitute will cover all the ground once occupied by the Ottoman Empire. Its old function must be put into a commission and divided between New Arabia, New Armenia and New Palestine. That is why the question of Syria is so important to us.

The burden of a mandatory system in the Middle East must be divided, but our position in Egypt gives us the special interest in the future of Palestine and Palestine can never be anything but a burden to the mandatory unless it reaches to the fullest limits of its natural extension. The same principle applies to Arabia.

"The Times" concludes by saying emphatically that we want all the assistance that America can give.

SITUATION IN BERLIN.

STRIKE ADVOCATED TO DEMAND RECOGNITION OF SOVIETS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 13.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin dated 3rd says, a stormy meeting of Berlin Soviet Communists and Independent Socialists by a bare majority over Majority Socialists passed a resolution in favour of a general strike to enforce the demand for political recognition of the Soviets and the overthrow of the Scheidemann Ministry. It is anticipated, however, that the Majority Socialist workers will not participate in the strike.

GOVERNMENT PREPARED TO MEET EVENTUALITIES.

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 13.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin says following upon the Spartacists' decision for a general strike, disturbances occurred in various parts of the city. It is declared that the Government is prepared to meet eventualities.

The sailor Kuhne, who last November was proclaimed President of Oldenburg and Friesland has been arrested by Noske and conveyed to Berlin.

SOVIET ACTIVITIES IN BERLIN.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 13.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin dated yesterday says a meeting of the Soviets proclaimed a general strike of all transport workers, electricians, telegraphists, restaurant employees and pressmen but exempted firemen, undertakers and staffs of hospitals, Trades Union and sickness funds.

The meeting demanded recognition of the Soviets, release of political prisoners, especially Ledebour and Radek, and disbandment of volunteer corps.

The meeting also passed a resolution denouncing the Hohenzollerns, Hindenburg, and Ludendorff.

"Vorwaerts" has published an appeal to the directorate of Social Democrats urging the workers to resist terroristic compulsion to strike.

BERLIN IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

NOSKE ASSUMES EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY IN ARMY AREA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 13.

COPENHAGEN.—A telegram from Berlin says the Prussian Government has declared a state of siege in several districts in Berlin in order effectively to protect the workers from terrorism. The Imperial Minister of Defence, Noske, who is commander-in-chief of the army area is assuming executive authority.

UKRAINIANS AND ARMISTICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 5.
Recd. 0-15 p.m., March 13.

BERNE.—The Ukrainians have issued a statement declaring that the armistice was denounced, because the proposed new frontier would hand over Lemberg and the Petroleum District of Drohobycz to the Poles.

EXTENSION OF FRANCHISE.

RETIREMENT OF SIR D.E. WACHA & SIR BHALCHANDRA.

CORPORATION'S APPRECIATION OF SERVICES.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy presiding. Although the business of the day commenced fully twenty minutes after the usual time for want of a quorum, yet a good deal of business was transacted. The letter from Government about democratising the Municipal Constitution was discussed at some length, and the Corporation unanimously passed resolutions praising the services rendered to them by the two retiring Corporators, Sir D. E. Wacha and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, during a period of thirty years.

Dr. R. T. Nariman moved that copies of the report submitted by the Committee appointed by Government to inquire into certain allegations of a neglect of duty against the Health Officer of the Port of Bombay in connection with the last outbreak of fever in Bombay and of the orders passed thereon by the Government might be forwarded to the authorities concerned.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said it was a sheer waste of public money to prepare influenza vaccine, for the attacks were not due to influenza at all. Three great experts in England had corroborated his statement, who were of the opinion that the germs did not belong to bacillus variety but to coccus variety.

WIDENING OF FRANCHISE.

The Commissioner asked for and obtained priority for consideration of the letter from Government asking for the Corporation's opinion in regard to placing the municipal franchise on a more democratic basis. The letter has already appeared in these columns.

Mr. H. P. Mody in moving that the letter be referred to the Elections Committee already sitting to consider the question, with a request that a report be submitted within four months, said it was very anomalous that they should still stick fast to a constitution which was decided upon in 1,000. It was based on an extremely narrow franchise. Out of a population of over a million people they had only about twelve thousand people on the election roll, and the time had arrived for them to modify their constitution. The Government proposals were that the rent-payers should be substituted for rate-payers. As that franchise would probably form the basis of the new constitution under the Reform Scheme, the speaker thought, it would be both feasible and possible. The Government, however, proposed to limit the vote to persons paying a certain amount of rental, namely Rs. 20 per month and to graduates. That would mean the disenfranchisement of a large number of people who lived under the joint family system, the individual members of which although they might have large incomes might be living together. That question would have to be considered by the Corporation, and he hoped that the Election Committee would submit a report on that matter.

Mr. R. S. Navalker seconded.

Dr. R. T. Nariman said it would be impossible for them to make their report within a period of four months. He thought at least six months' time should be given them, and he asked Mr. Mody to accept it as a rider.

Mr. Mody consenting, the time within which to report was extended to six months.

Dr N. H. E. Sukhia thought if the present constitution of 72 members was unwieldy, it would be more when they had 100 members, as proposed in the letter from Government. He feared that graduates would not be included in the voters and they would be completely disenfranchised. Nothing had been settled, however, about the constitution of the Standing Committee. There should have been made a rule that the Corporation should only elect rate-payers' representations and not the nominated members, or those elected by J. P.'s, as was done in Calcutta, and special wording to that effect should be put in the constitution.

Mr. S. D. Navalker said most of the members of the Committee were always averse to the tenants being given a vote.

The motion was passed.

SIR D. E. WACHA'S RETIREMENT.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna moved:

"That in view of the impending retirement of the Hon. Sir Dinshaw Edalji Wacha, Kt., from the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, the Corporation desire to place on record their sense of high appreciation of the eminent services rendered by him to the Municipality and the public as a member of the Corporation for 30 years, as President of the Corporation for the year 1901-02, as a member of the Schools Committee for nearly 12 years and as the trusted representative of the Corporation on the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust ever since the constitution of the Trust up to this date. During this period Sir Dinshaw has worked for the promotion of the welfare of the public with unsurpassed zeal, energy and assiduity and set an example of ideal civic patriotism and service and sacrifice in the cause of civic progress by his fearless independence, strict impartiality and stern integrity, qualities which have earned for him the high esteem and admiration of the Corporation and the public. His intimate knowledge of questions of taxation and finance were particularly of great value to his colleagues in settling the Budget Estimates of the Municipality and they regret that they shall no longer have his advice and guidance owing to his retirement from the Municipality.

"In parting with Sir Dinshaw, the Corporation convey to him their sincere thanks for his ardent and patriotic services and wish him long life and happiness and trust that he will be blessed with health and strength to give the City and the country the benefit of his valued services in the several spheres of civic usefulness and national progress with which he has identified himself during his long and distinguished career.

"That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to Sir Dinshaw Wacha."

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded.

The resolution was carried unanimously amidst cheers.

DR. BHALCHANDRA'S RETIREMENT.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia then moved:

That in parting with Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., the Corporation desire to place on record their high appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by him with zeal and regularity during his long and useful career of 30 years. His services as the President of the Corporation and their long public career were marked with ability, zeal and sincerity of purpose.

The resolution was carried and the Corporation then adjourned to March 20.

PASSIVE RESISTANCE AGAINST BLACK BILLS.

The Satyagraha Vow.

Being conscientiously of opinion that the Bills known as the Indian Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill No. I of 1919 and the Criminal Law (Emergency Powers) Bill No. II of 1919, are unjust, subversive of the principles of liberty and justice, and destructive of the elementary rights of individuals on which the safety of the community as a whole, and the State itself, is based, we solemnly affirm that, in the event of these Bills becoming law and until they are withdrawn, we shall refuse civilly to obey these laws and such other laws as A Committee, to be hereafter appointed, may think fit, and we further affirm that in this struggle we will faithfully follow truth and refrain from violence to life, person or property.

SATYAGRAHA SABHA.

All communications regarding Satyagraha, especially signatures to the Vow, should be addressed to the Hon. Secretaries of the Satyagraha Sabha, 251, Hornby Road.

LATEST SIGNATORIES TO SATYAGRAHA PLEDGE.

At the Satyagraha Sabha, Bombay, the total number of signatories stands at 600, out of whom 369 are from Bombay and 231 from mofussil.

BOMBAY.

Purohit Amritlal Karunashankar.
Ramji Jethabhai Mogra.
V. G. Dabholkar.
G. K. Vias.
Ambalal H. Parikh.
Amritlal H. Parekh, B.A.
Kanji Khetsi Malbari.
Swami Krishnananda Janasevi.
Jagadeesh Chandra Maitra.
Purushottam Devram Dave.
Abbas Esufalli Bazin.
K.S. Fanqet.
Jagannath Purshottam Munji.
Rajendra N. Thakare.
Dhirajlal P. Shroff, Bar-at-Law.

AHMEDABAD.

Jayanlal Hathibhai Amin.
Mulchand Chunilal Bhagwat.
Uttamlal Ranchodlal Mehta.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Parmanand Tewari (Mirzapur).
Manindra Bhagwatprasad Varma (Meerut).
Rameshchandra Ganguli (Kharja).
Chunilal Gupta Oriza (Benares).
Kanaiyalal Sharma (Benares).
Nandalal Gupta (Benares).

KAIRA (GUJERATH).

Already a list of 46 names has appeared in this paper. The following list brings the total to 120.

Kalidas Motibhai (Samarkha) Anand.
Pursottam Keesebhai (Samarkha) Anand.
Muljibhai Bhailal Bhai (Samarkha) Anand.
Bhailal Vallabhbhai (Samarkha) Anand.
Bhikabhai Goribhai (Samarkha) Anand.
Bhavanbhai Jeevabhai (Samarkha) Anand.
Nathabhai Dadabhai (Samarkha) Anand.
Shankar Jeevanbhai (Smarkha) Anand.
Shankarbhai Vithalbhai (Smarkha) Anand.
Dhanabhai Mergabhai (Smarkha) Anand.
Sunabhai Lallubhai (Smarkha) Anand.
Chaganlal Mathuradas Kantawala Umereth Anand.
Manilal Maganlal Umereth Anand.
Manilal Lallubhai Uartkh Umereth Anand.
Punamchand Narandas Bhakt Umereth Anand.
Baroth Mangalsing Sardarsing Nadid.
Purshottamdas Bihardas Uttarsamda.
Veribhai Parbhudas Narsanda (Nadiad).
Lallubhai Bhulabhai (Nadiad).
Becharbhai Govindbhai (Nadiad).
Baijeba (Nadiad).
Shankarbhai Bapuji (Nadiad).
Bhulabhai Mangalbhai (Nadiad).
Dhoribhai Dharamdas (Nadiad).
Mahijibhai Narsibhai (Nadiad).
Sonabhai Verajbhai Narsanda (Nadiad).
Fulabhai Rajbhai Narsanda (Nadiad).
Sheevabhai Hirjibhai Narsanda (Nadiad).
Khushalbhai Raghavdas Narsanda (Nadiad).
Chunilal Lallubhai Tranja (Matar).
Ranchodbhai Veribhai (Matar).
Desaibhai Sanabhai (Matar).
Jethabhai Ranchodbhai (Matar).
Rambhai Jeevabhai (Matar).
Sheevabhai Vattabhbhai (Matar).
Muljibhai Ghelabhai (Matar).
Chawda Gagubhai Ajhbhai (Matar).
Ramabhai Babarbhai Kantharia (Borsad).
Becharbhai Iswarbhai (Borsad).
Bhavanbhai Kasibhai (Borsad).
Seevabhai Dadabhai (Borsad).
Shankarbhai Muljibhai (Borsad).
Seevabhai Shankarbhai (Barsad).
Bhikabhai Parbhudas (Borsad).
Motibhai Vithalbhai (Borsad).
Kasibhai Bhulabhai (Borsad).
Fulabhai Trikam (Borsad).
Sanabhai Vithal (Borsad).
Mathur Bhailal (Borsad).
Pathak Magaalal Lallubhai (Borsad).
Chaganbhai Dwarkadas (Borsad).
Chunilal Virchand (Borsad).
Chagabhai Naran (Borsad).
Kabhai Lallubhai (Borsad).
Ishwarbhai Desaibhai (Borsad).
Ishwarbhai Somabhai (Borsad).
Khusabhai Khusaldas (Borsad).
Hathibhai Fulabhai (Barsad).
Somabhai Jibhai (Borsad).
Maganlal Javeridas (Borsad).
Manoharbhai Ajubhai (Borsad).
Lallubhai Barubhai (Borsad).
Sheevabhai Bhailal (Borsad).
Babarbhai Somabhai (Borsad).
Patel Desaibhai Shankarbhai.
Patel N. J. Keriabi (Nadiad).
Becharbhai Mohanbhai (Nadiad).
Sanabhai Vallabhadas (Nadiad).
Travali Ambalal Lallubhai (Nadiad).
Patel Chaturbhai Nathabhai (Nadiad).
Travali Someshwar Ranchordas (Nadiad).
Travali Chaganlal Ramashankar.
Patel Nathabhai Lallubhai.
Parsottam Manorbhai.

MAHATMA GANDHI.

TO PRESIDE AT TO-NIGHT'S SATYAGRAHA MEETING

Mahatma Gandhi arrived in Bombay yesterday from Allahabad. He will preside this evening at the meeting of the Satyagraha Sabha which will be held at 6-30 p.m. at French Bridge, when Messrs. B. G. Horniman, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, M. Subedar and others will speak on "The Rowlatt Bills and Satyagraha."

THANA CITIZENS' PROTEST.

Under the auspices of the Thana District Congress Committee and the Indian Home Rule League a public meeting will be held on Sunday the 16th March 1919 at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Shenvi's Chawl when Mr. B. G. Horniman, Editor, "Bombay Chronicle," will address the meeting. Rao Bahadur C. V. Vaidya, will preside.

MADRAS LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

RAJA OF VENKATAGIRI SUES MAHARAJA OF BOBBILI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 12.

The Rajah of Venkatagiri sought to-day before Mr. Justice Coutts Trotter to sue the Maharaja of Bobbili, President of the Madras Landholders' Association, on behalf of himself and other members of the Association for recovery of the premises occupied by the Association at Peter's Road, Royapettah, on the ground that it was impossible to serve each of the numerous members of the Association residing in various parts of the Presidency with summons if they were made parties.

The late Rajah of Venkatagiri intended building and announced the gift to the Landholders' Association and in pursuance of his wish the present Raja completed the building and announced the gift to the Association, when it was opened by Lord Pentland. But, as the Association was interesting itself in political matters, foreign to its original objects and as he considered that many members were not validly admitted as members under the rules, the Rajah of Venkatagiri resolved not to execute the deed of the gift. When the Rajah wrote to the President and Secretary of the Association to deliver possession of the premises, the President replied stating that the Association was the beneficial owner of the property and as such the possession could not be given to the Rajah of Venkatagiri. Hence the Rajah had brought the suit.

His Lordship granted permission to sue the Maharaja of Bobbili on the Rajah's own behalf and on behalf of the members of the Association.

"A DISGRACE TO THE WAR OFFICE."

THE CASE OF MAJOR PORTER R.A.M.C

"Truth" writes:—

Several years ago an account was given in "Truth" of the hard case of Major F. J. W. Porter, R.A.M.C., who sustained a permanent injury by operating on a case of gangrenous appendicitis without rubber gloves which he applied for, but which were refused. Blood poisoning followed, and to save his own life, Major Porter himself had to undergo an operation for the removal of the lymphatic glands of one of his arms. This renders a man liable to various kinds of subsequent trouble and two eminent surgeons pronounced Major Porter to have incurred a permanent disability. In spite of this he was only awarded a temporary pension of £80, which was withdrawn at the end of two years. I now hear that Major Porter has recently been suffering from frequent attacks of cellulitis. There is very strong medical opinion that these attacks have been caused, or at least greatly aggravated by the operation, but the War Office thinks it, knows better and has again declined to grant a pension. We all of course know that Doctors differ. But if there is any such difference in a case of this nature, I maintain the State ought to give its servant the benefit of the doubt. The treatment of Major Porter seems to me a disgrace to the War Office and some of the service M.P.'s ought to call attention to the Scandal in Parliament.

"PENTLAND'S PARTING SHOT"

REFUSED TO EXTEND LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL TERM.

The Madras Government have refused to extend the Legislative Council term by one year. "New India" commenting in a lengthy article entitled 'Pentland's parting shot condemns it, saying:—

What will happen if Lord Pentland's unreasonableness succeeds. We will have a new Council elected for three years making early introduction of any reforms in this Presidency impossible. Our retiring Governor is ready to make use of these disgraceful tactics of the local bureaucrats. The public of Madras should let his Excellency and all those whom it may concern know what they think of this nefarious move. It is whispered that the Government of India have consented to this arrangement. In Madras we hesitate to believe it. We doubt if the Government of India have taken leave of their sagacity to such an extent, and unless it is corroborated, we refuse to hold Lord Chelmsford guilty of double dealing ways."

"New India" appeals to the Hon. members now in the metropolis to organise themselves and lead an agitation which will save this presidency the ignominy with which it is threatened.

MAHOMEDANS AND SATYAGRAHA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will you please give publication to the following in your valuable paper?

TO THE MAHOMEDANS.

Do you know Imam Husein Alaihio-Salame? Why did he sacrifice his life? Why did he not obey the laws of Yazid? Why did he protest against his laws? The answer to these questions is that the laws prescribed for Imam and his followers by Yazid were unlawful, unjust, and subversive of the principles of justice and liberty, and destructive of their inborn right. To free himself and others from the tyranny of Vazidi laws he (Imam Alahio-Salame) valiantly resisted with all his might, and at last most heroically did sacrifice his life with many of his brave followers in the right cause. The Rowlatt Bills, my dear fellow-religionists, comprise the same such laws as are destructive, and poisonous to our natural rights, liberty and justice. Therefore it is our bounden duty to rise in passive resistance with all our strength against the Black Bills, and join wholeheartedly with Satyagraha Vow.—Yours, etc.,

AZIZ.

FIRST INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

PREMIER ON LABOUR PROBLEM.

APPEAL TO CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Mar. 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Mar. 13.

The Premier to-day addressed the first session of the Industrial Joint Committee of employers and employed which was constituted at the Industrial Conference on February 27th and which was held privately this morning in the Central Hall at Westminster, Sir Thomas Munro presiding.

The Premier said he was returning to Paris to the Peace Conference that afternoon but thought it important to come there and say a few words to them, who were also sitting at a Peace Conference, which was more important for the future than they perhaps realised. Russia had gone to pieces and he was sorry to say that the symptoms were that Germany was also going to pieces. There was in Germany a lack of cohesion of the ideas regarding the way the country was going to march and he would not be surprised if Britain had again to save civilisation in more ways than one. The Committee's task was to settle the peace of the country, but they were doing more, they were setting up a model of civilisation for the rest of the world. Let them approach their labours in that spirit; civilisation might be shattered to atoms, it could only be saved by the triumph of justice and fair-play to all classes.

TASK OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Premier urged them not to try and get advantages over each other; they were not advocates, but judges for the whole nation which looked to them to save the State. He advised the employers not to seek temporary advantages which might finally ruin them, but to take a long view and see that the foundations which in some places were rotten were underpinned and made secure. He pointed out to the workers that what was happening in Russia and might happen in Germany showed that they were a class which anarchy suited the least and that when they seemed to be triumphing they were really, except perhaps a few, suffering dreadful horrors. They see that the stream of prosperity in the whole land. It was a mistake to men working longer than was necessary, but at the same time two must be borne in mind, namely, competition and the need of producing for a community of forty-five millions therefore it was necessary to find a legitimate boundary just as the Paris Conference was trying to fix the boundaries of Europe. They must use commonsense and get a line that would meet the justice of the case.

WHAT UNEMPLOYMENT MEANS.

Referring to unemployment, the Premier emphasised that while to the employer unemployment meant only loss of profits and mental worry, to the worker it meant personal suffering and still greater sorrow of seeing his family starving. Only those who had lived in the working classes, could appreciate these horrors, which must be banished. They must devise some scheme by which when unemployment came, it would be impossible for distress and famine to haunt the homes of honest people who were only seeking work. Even a criminal sentenced to hard labour was fed: it was unjust and unfair that a man seeking work should be deprived of food.

The Premier emphasised that the prosperity of the country depended upon increasing its productivity, and heavy charges upon the State owing to the war by which the national debt had reached 8,000 millions sterling must be met by increased productivity. He urged the employers and the employed to exchange views freely, to have a quiet talk and devise an understanding. It was hard to get the suspicions against employers out of the minds of the workers, but they must make the worker understand that the greater the productivity of the country the greater would be his and the employers' prosperity. Let them see that sunshine entered the workman's cottage as well as the employer's mansion. (Cheers.)

NAVAL, MILITARY AND AIR FORCE SERVICE BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 4.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., March 13.

The Naval, Military and Air Force Service Bill is issued. It empowers retention of the men now in the forces until 30th April, 1920.

LAJPATRAI'S RETURN FROM AMERICA.

OPPOSED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, March 3.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., March 13.

In the House of Commons Col. Yate urged that in view of his record it was not advisable to allow Lala Lajpatrai to return to England or India from America.

Dr. Fisher replied that Mr. Montagu had refused passports hitherto.

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(V) 152 *Harrison Road, Calcutta.*

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 13th March 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north Punjab; Rawalpindi reports 0.11 inches and Lahore 0.18 inches. Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal at Lahore. Day temperature is above the average in the eastern districts.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is above normal at most stations. Temperature has fallen generally, but is still above normal except at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind and locally in Rajputana. Day temperature is below the average in south-west Rajputana; night temperature is in defect at Karachi and Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased rapidly and is now in defect at a few stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Temperature has fallen generally and is below the average in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear at Akola. Humidity is locally below normal. Temperature is slightly lower, but is still generally above the average both by day and night.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear except at Mormugao. Day temperature is in defect at Ratnagiri.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average except in the south Bombay Deccan; night temperature is above normal in north Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The unsettled conditions in the north have determined nearly general rain in the north Punjab and have disappeared. The high temperature in the United Provinces and the central parts of the country are less marked to-day. Fine clear weather prevails over the greater part of the area.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 12th March 1919:—

Disturbed conditions persist in the extreme north and there has been nearly general rain in the North-West Frontier Province with probably local snowfall in Kashmir. A few falls of rain also occurred in north-east Baluchistan and the west of the United Provinces; the only large amount is one inch at Sonamarg. Yesterday's high temperature has extended over north-east India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 12th March 1919

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.914	Inch
Temperature of Air	78.7	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71 0	"
Dew Point.	67.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.695	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	0.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	85.8	"
Minimum do.	73.5	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,WNW,NW,NNW.	
Movement of Wind	198	Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMABY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Mar.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Thur.	13	m	9 25	25	5	13	m	3 45	18	9
			10 7a	27	6			3 33a	17	6
Fri.	14	m	10 18	26	4	14	m	4 25	17	10
			10 42a	27	9			4 14a	17	3
Sat.	15	m	10 54	27	0	15	m	4 56	17	2
			11 14a	27	11			4 49a	17	1
Sun.	16	m	11 30	27	6	16	m	5 23	16	7
			11 43a	28	0			5 41a	17	1
Mon.	17		0 2a	27	8	17	m	5 48	16	9
								5 01a	27	2
Tues.	18	m	0 9	27	9	18	m	6 12	16	0
			0 32a	27	8			6 20a	17	5
Wed.	19	m	0 33	27	6	19	m	6 37	16	0
			2a	27	5			6 48a	17	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Mar. 13 (Thursday)	rising 6h. 46m.	Set	6h. 43m.
" 14 (Friday)	" 6h. 48m.	"	6h. 43m.
" 15 (Saturday)	" 6h. 47m.	"	6h. 49m.
" 16 (Sunday)	" 6h. 46m.	"	6h. 49m.
" 17 (Monday)	" 6h. 46m.	"	6h. 49m.
" 18 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 45m.	"	6h. 49m.
" 19 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 44m.	"	6h. 50m.

Phases of the Moon:—

New Moon	— 2d.	4h. 41-8m.	p.m.
First Quarter	— 9d.	8h. 44 1m.	a.m.
Full Moon	— 16d.	9h. 11-1m.	p.m.
Last quarter	— 25d.	2h. 3-9m.	a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 60 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 13th March, 1919, was 29.149 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 60 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make if comparable with the observatory barometer reading given

AMAZING STRENGTH AND ENERGY CREATED BY PHOSPHATE.

NO TASK TOO HARD; NO STRAIN TOO GREAT.

There is no longer any reason why the nervous, hesitant man or woman should envy those who are strong, resourceful and calm, for according to an eminent specialist such strength is within the easy reach of all who desire it. Men and women are strong, mentally and physically, in proportion to the strength of their nerves, and nerves are strong or weak according to the amount of phosphate they absorb. Ordinarily the nerves derive phosphate from digested food but owing to faulty metabolism or to abnormal strain, the phosphate thus taken up often proves insufficient, and in consequence the nerves become weak and exhausted. To remedy such a condition it is necessary that the nerves should be provided with more phosphate, and many authorities are now advocating the use of the pure concentrated *bitro-phosphate* which most chemists now stock in the form of 5-grain compressed tablets. Phosphate in this form is absorbed almost instantly, and a decided improvement in the general health is soon noticeable. Nerves become steady and strong, and the brain acts quickly and clearly. Eyes become bright, and the cheeks glow with healthy colour. No task seems too hard; no strain too great. Abundant energy displaces lassitude, and great strength reigns in the place of weakness.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 12.

S. S. Maur, Maccason, Bangkok, Feb. 23.
S. S. Queda, Moxon, Rangoon, Mar. 2.

March 13.

S. S. Hwah Wu, Kan Kobe, Feb. 11.
S. S. Cheong Shing, Mesyeh, Port Said, Feb. 25.
S. S. Kasama, Hellpetcalfe, New York, Feb. 1.

DEPARTURES.

March 13.

S. S. Tjibodas, Wilson, Hongkong.
S. S. Dwarka, McArthur, Busreh, etc.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S. S. Twan Asbeleff, Beattie, Calcutta, etc.
S. S. City of Durham, William, Liverpool via Karachi.
S. S. Port Darvin, Crown, London via Karachi.
S. S. Ardgoil, Putt, Rottenest (Australia).
S. S. Abydos, Reddock, Busreh, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Maur for Bangkok.
Steamer *British Emperor for Mahomarah.

* To arrive.

S. S. Maur:—The F. F. Campbell Coy's. steamer Maur, 649 C. MacCason, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Bankok, with a cargo of timber, which port she had lefton 11th ultimo.

S. S. Queda:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Queda, 4,944 tons, Captain W. Maxon, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 2nd instant.

S. S. Hwah Wu:—The N. Y. K. steamer Hwah Wu, 2,769 tons, Captain J. Kan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 11th ultimo.

S. S. Cheong Shing:—The steamer Cheong Shing, 1,256 tons, Captain J. Mesyeh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said with ballast which port she had left on 25th ultimo.

S. S. Kasama:—The W. and A. Grahm Coy's. steamer Kasama, 2,945 tons, Captain D. Hellpetcalfe, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 1st ultimo.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Dwarka, 79 tons, Captain F. D. McArthur, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Busreh via Kathiawar Coast Ports, Karachi, Persian Gulf Ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Twan Asbeleff:—The T. M. Coy's. steamer Twan Asbeleff, 1,056 tons, Captain J. Beattie, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Calcutta via Malbar Coast Ports and Colombo, with a general cargo.

S. S. City of Duraham:—The City Line steamer City of Durbham, 3,460 Captain O. Williams, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Port Darvin:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Port Darvin, 7,804 tons, Captain R. Crown will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for London via Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S. S. Ardgoil:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's. steamer Ardgoil, 3,429 tons, Captain F. H. Putt, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Rottenest (Australia), with ballast.

S. S. Abydos:—The P. G. S. N. Coy's. steamer Abydos, 1,939 tons, Captain J. W. Reddock, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Bander Abbas, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh with a general cargo and 9 passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Thursday, 13th March, 1919.

Shed.	Steamers.	Tons.	Destination.	Date*	Agents.
	PRINCES DOCK.				
A	Iwan Asbeliff	1057	Coast Ports	N F	..T Morrison & Co
C & R	Kenkon Maru..	3423	Japan	N F	..O S Kaisha
D & E	Haru Maru ..	1616	Genoa	16-3-19	..O S Kaisha
H	Ferrara ..	718	Monomarah	N F	..S W & Co
F	Clan Macgllway	4194	Liverpool	N F	.J Finlay & Co
K	Martinique	290	N F	N F	..G Arbuthnot & Co
M	Lovalty ..	3032	N F	N F	T. S. Shaw & Co
N	Mainds Manor ..	2330	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
O	Schooner Utopia ..	298	N F	N F	1-3-19 Shariff Hassum owner
P	Panama Transport	2915	N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
Q	Basbayam.	100	N F	N F	..J Mackintosh & Co
	MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.				
	Sealda ..	3438	N F	N F	..M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Netravati ..	699	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Hiravati ..	573	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Bahaduri ..	829	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Ponani ..	552	N F	N F	..B S N Co
	Mahanadi ..	549	Jamnagar	14-3-19	..B S N Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.				
1	Warturm ..	2127	Liverpool	14-3-19	..Graham & Co
3	Bahrein ..	1403	N F	N F	..T Morrison & Co
4	Kepong ..	1322	N F	N F	..D R I M
5	Abydos ..	1940	P Gulf	14-3-19	..I P S N Co
6	Rheinfels..	5522	Marseilles	17-3-19	W & A G & Co
8	City of Durban..	3460	Karachi	14-3-19	K Nixon & Co
9	Kasado Maru ..	3726	Kobe	20-3-19	..O S Kaisha
12	Ardgoil ..	3480	Australia	14-3-19	..M M Co
15	Lightning	2431	P Gulf	14-3-19	..M M & Co
16	Boats of City of Rangoon		N F	N F	..W & A Graham & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
14	Lhasa ..	960	Karachi	14-3-19	..M M & Co
	ALEXANDRA DOCK.				
1	Vita ..	1955	Busra	15-3-19	..M M & Co
2	Ekma ..	2356	Busra	16-3-19	..M M & Co
3	Elephanta	2695	Busra	13-3-19	..M M & Co
4	War Cufrara ..	1336	Busra	13-3-19	..R I M
5	War Hathor..	2264	Busra	18-3-19	..D R I M
6	Varsova ..	1957	Busra	17-3-19	..M M & Co
7	Dumera ..	3408	Shanghai	14-3-19	..M. M. & Co
10	Dara ..	3083	Busra	15-3-19	..R I M
11	Tanfield..	2700	London	15-3-19	..M M & Co
13	Herefordshire	4510	London	23-3-19	.K Nixon & Co
13	Teesta ..	3423	Busra	23-3-19	..M. M. & Co
14	Thesalia ..	3691	Busra	15-3-19	..R I M
15	Baroda ..	1899	Busra	15-3-19	..M M & Co
17	Kajanga.	1266	Singapore	13-3-19	..D R I M
	Jetty end Port Darwin.	7707	Port Said	14-3-19	..M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.				
	Akbar ..	2903	N.F.	N F.	..M. M. & Co
	HUGHES DRY DOCK.				
	Shushtar ..	2664	N F	15-3-19	H S Shustary & Co
	Urlana ..	5232	N F	N F	..M M & Co
	JETTY OFFSIDE.				
	Warshell ..	1334	P Gulf	17-3-19	..D R I M

*Probable date of departure.

EXPORTS.

March 13.

S. S. Clan Macgillivray for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 165 bales cotton waste, Khimji Visram and Co.

S. S. Warturm for Liverpool:—210 bales cotton, M. Lodak.

S. S. Tanfield for London:—84 cwts. turmeric, 50 bags pepper, 30 bags ginger, A. Laduck; 87 cwts. deer horns, Nansee Kasam; 10 bales cotton and woollen cuttings piecegoods, M. A. Kayum; 20 bales sheep skins, M. Laduck; 30 cwts. turmeric, 20 cwts. ginger, Rahimtoola Abdoola and Co.; 35 cwts. turmeric, 25 cwts. ginger, Mahomed Haji Nassby and Co.

S. S. Rheinfels for Marseilles:—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 86 cases rubber, 50 cases lemon grass oil, Dhanji Haridas and Co.

S. S. Haru Maru for Genoa:—67 cwts. nag kesher, K. Nathoo.

S. S. Harima Maru for Kobe:—2,000 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha; 900 bales cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha; 511 bales cotton, Samalbhai Nathoobhai and Co.; 200 bales cotton, M. Kalyanmall; 100 bales cotton yarn, 200 bales cotton, Mirajmal Motilal and Co.; 300 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo; 301 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.; 1,900 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Kenkon Maru for Kobe:—117 bales cotton yarn, Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 300 bales cotton yarn, K. M. Nathoo; 100 bales cotton yarn, Mirajmal Motilal and Co.; 400 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, Hukmichand Rambhagat and Co.; 192 bales cotton, Mamraj Kambhagat.

S. S. Kasado Maru for Yokohama:—1,900 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Nishimatsu and Co.

S. S. Harima Maru for Nagasaki:—1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S. S. Harima Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S. S. Harima Maru for Osaka:—1,150 bales cotton, K. Yoshikawa.

S. S. Kenkon Maru for Osaka:—100 bales cotton, Yokohama Kiito Kaisha.

S. S. Harima Maru for Moji:—500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

March 13.

S. S. Panama, Transport from Melbourne, Agents W. and A. Graham and Co.—90,844 bags wheat.

S. S. Bahrein from Aden, Agents T. Morison and Co.—5 cases cigarettes, 48 bags gum Arabic, 4 bundles 44 bags gum myrrh, 5 bundles copper, 8 bags gum, 50 bundles skins, 8 bundles cotton raw.

S. S. Tanfield from London, Agents M. M. and Co.—35 cases formic acid, 29 cases cigarettes, 100 cases champagne, 6 bales paper, 20 cases blacking, 6 cases boot and shoes, 53 cases medicines, 2 cases 3 packages provision, 133 kegs white line paint, 9 bales carpets, 33 cases 8 packages stationery, 4 cases perfume spirit, 6 cases hardware, 183 acpkages oil varnish, 2 cases mantles, 18 coils iron, 2 bales wool C. piece-goods, 5 cases Electric appliances, 5 cases Scrubbs ammonia.

S. S. Barque Gunpatee from Moulmein, Consignee Ganpatrai Rukmanand:—387 pieces teak posts planks, 34,179 pieces 722 bundles teak scantlings, 18,403 pieces 3,560 bundles scantlings.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Issues of 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months' Treasury Bills.

The Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras have been authorised by the Government of India to issue TREASURY BILLS for three, six, nine and twelve months.

2. These Bills will be issued in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs.

3. The rates payable will be notified from time to time. The present rates are as follows:—

For three months' Bills **Rs. 8-12 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·0633 per cent.

For six months' Bills **Rs. 97-6 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·3915 per cent.

For nine months' Bills **Rs. 96 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5·5555 per cent.

For twelve months' Bills **Rs. 95 per cent.** representing an annual yield as interest of 5.2631 per cent.

4. Bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Banks of issue.

5. The Bill will be in the form appended. If the name of the payee be not filled in, the Bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or his order.

6. Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras.

7. Applications for Bills will also be received at the branches of the Bank of Bengal at Cawnpore, Rangoon, Delhi and Lahore, and at the Karachi Branch of the Bank of Bombay. Transfers at par from these branches on the Head Office will be issued at above centres. Bills purchased at above centres will be paid at the branch of the Presidency Bank at which they were issued.

8. Brokerage at the rate of 1-16th per cent. on the face value of the Bill will be paid on any application submitted through any recognised broker. No brokerage will be paid in the case of Bills taken up direct by Banks.

9. The Government of India reserve the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of Bills, to fix a limit to the amount of Bills to be issued in any week, and to discontinue issues of any class or classes of Bills.

FORM OF BILL.

This Treasury Bill entitles.....
or order to the payment of Rs.....at the Bank o
Bengal
Bombay out of the revenues of the Government of India on the.....
Madras
day of.....1919.

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BENARES CITY.

RICE CONTROL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You will do a great service to the public by allowing some space for the following in your valuable paper:—

It is welknown that the Government has kept a control over rice; the scheme is good and beneficial to the public if it is carried out properly and systematically by the authorities.

The authorities grant monthly or two-monthly shipment licenses to import rice from Burma to the Bombay firms. Some of them are English firms, most of which are working as agents of Burma European rice millers and some are Indian merchants.

The English firms secure almost the biggest share of licenses and Indian merchants mostly secure such licenses through the Mandvi office, those who are nearly connected with this office being fortunate enough to gain better facilities.

The big firms chiefly sell their rice at C. I. F. delivery to the Bombay merchants, keeping 25 per cent. reserved for upcountry orders. Also these Bombay merchants secure licenses to import rice from Rangoon and further they purchase some portion from the 25 per cent. reserve kept for upcountry traders. Thus these merchants enjoy facilities to procure rice by these ways, and take hold of rice stocks in their own hands and then endeavour to charge higher rates, passing receipt at controlling rate and receiving difference in cash. This naturally has prejudicially affected the poor and has caused great hardship to the upcountry trade's and retail merchants. I therefore venture to bring my humble suggestion for the consideration of the authorities concerned. Rice is imported here only from Burma for which the Burma rice millers are principal sellers and the intermediate merchants who are granted licenses have to buy from these millers and must make profit. Therefore, arrangements should be made with the rice millers either through their Bombay agents or directly through the Burma Government. Licenses may granted to them according to their capacity with the condition that they should sell at the controlling price Bombay, C. I. F. delivery, and sell only to the merchants who hold pass is by the Controller.

These merchants, about 8 or 10, must be selected by the Controller according to the capability of godown, etc. They must be supplied equal production from the millers. They have to take delivery and store the stock in their godowns. And these 8 or 10 pass-holder merchants must sell at controller's town delivery rate to the upcountry merchants and retail traders as per Controller's pass. This I think may stop the present hardships and give some redress to the public grievances."—Yours, etc.

VAKIL.

Bombay, March 10.

INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE BILL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be thankful to you, if you will kindly publish my humble views on the question of Inter-Caste Marriage Bill.

It is a matter of common knowledge that an unwise opposition has been offered by some people to Mr. Patel's bill relating to inter-caste marriage. The bill in question is only permissive and as such cannot enforce a compulsory adoption of the system. But the opponents of the Bill must apparently be thinking that the Hindu Society will soon be affected appreciably by the passing of the bill. What is the significance of this apprehension? Does it not indicate that people are willing nay, eager *at heart* to have some substantial modifications of the social structure of to-day, which has become too rigid, too harrassing and too intolerable?. If the opponents have such a conviction of the wholesome character of the present social order, the apprehension and the consequent opposition are inconsistent, because they can be quite certain of the law remaining on the Statute Book as a dead letter. It is, however, impracticable that the passing of the bill should at once change the aspects of the society which requires immediately some relaxation of restrictions under which it is being pressed down. Now, the opposition to a bill of such a character, means unreasonable aversion on the part of some people apparently prejudiced into an erroneous and injurious hypothesis that even a slight disturbance of the present social aspects must be followed by disastrous results. It requires no proof to establish the absurdity of the hypothesis, as it is obvious to any sane mind. It is time that they realised that as time has effected and is effecting wonderful changes in the character of all other circle of activities in India, the social circle cannot escape or withstand the influence of time which is proverbially all-powerful. Humanity is powerless in the matter of time's will! Struggles against it are bound to be fruitless. Proceed Mr. Patel with your exertions!—Yours, etc.,

X. Y. Z.

GOKALDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the correspondence appearing in your to-day's issue under the signature of "A Boarder", as a member of the Managing Committee, also of the Sub-Committee appointed to consider and report on the cases of some boarders whose conduct was under investigation some months back, allow me the hospitality of your columns to place before the public some facts on which three of the boarders were dismissed, and a few others warned. I have not the files of cases before me as I write, but have reasons to believe what I state from memory to be correct.

One of the boarders on the cricket pitch deliberately hit another with his bat, and when asked to apologise, refused to do so, considering that to be unsportsmanlike, and ultimately when the Committee insisted on his apologising, he did so in such a way as to add insult to injury. Another boarder, whose ideas of self-determination were in advance of President Wilson considered it against his principles to answer the roll call with "Sir." It was, according to him, an evil reminiscent of barbarous ages, and he thought it was his mission as a boarder to dispense with it as rapidly as possible, and it must be said to his credit that he practised what he preached. Another boarder thought that discipline of any kind was out of question in the present age of advancement and enlightenment, and he should be allowed to behave as suited him best. He has now been sent away and is free to do what suits him best. Some students thought that to attempt to reach pass marks was sufficient, and others did not care to pass in the first year because the Institution allowed them to continue till they failed twice, and true to their principles they managed to succeed in failing. Some went so far as to give indications that they obliged their parents and the Boarding School by studying. These are some of the vagaries I have come across, and I can name others, and no Boarding School that does not wish to dwindle into Pinjarapole can tolerate such boarders. If the present Superintendent was not so soft as he is—and that is my grievance against him—, some of the students who are there would have to be somewhere else. I trust and hope that your correspondent to "A Boarder" will please understand that those whom it does not suit to obey rules and regulations of the Institution—and these have been in force for more than quarter of a century—need not continue and can make room for those who may be of a different point of view. I must add that no boarder has been dismissed except on his own admissions taken in open. and it is in extreme cases that some have to be dismissed, if the Institution has to be continued.—Yours, etc.,

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Apollo Street, Fort, March 11th.

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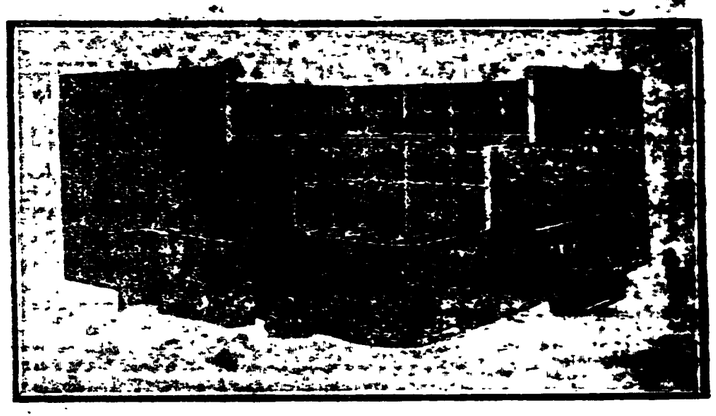

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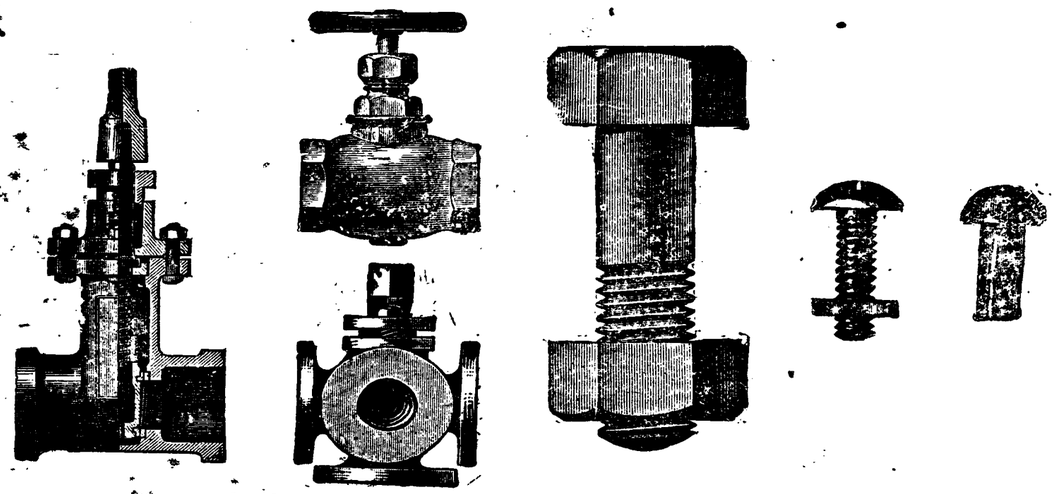

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